



Scanning Networks

Module 03

Unmask the **Invisible Hacker**.



How Tech Companies Prepare for Cyber Attacks



98% of small and mid-size companies are increasing resources devoted to cyber security



50% are increasing their spend, and investing in active response, not infrastructure



52% are storing their info privately, not in the public cloud



78% say their data and IP are threatened



76% say cyber attacks threaten serious business interruption



46% say media attention has increased awareness of the issue



54% of non-security companies have or plan to add a cybersecurity component to their product

Most Common Cybersecurity Resource Investments



Monitoring/Assessment

18%



Policies/Controls

15%



Hiring

12%



Software

8%



Firewalls

8%



Authentication/Access

6%



Encryption

6%

According to the survey of U.S. technology and healthcare executives nationwide by Silicon Valley Bank <http://dr.svb.com>

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Module Objectives



- Overview of Network Scanning
- Understanding different techniques to check for Live Systems
- Understanding different techniques to check for Open Ports
- Understanding various Scanning Techniques
- Understanding various IDS Evasion Techniques



- Understanding Banner Grabbing
- Overview of Vulnerability Scanning
- Drawing Network Diagrams
- Using Proxies and Anonymizers for Attack
- Understanding IP Spoofing and various Detection Techniques
- Overview of Scanning Pen Testing



Overview of Network Scanning

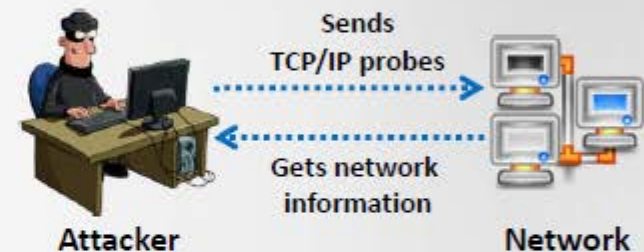
**01**

Network scanning refers to a set of procedures for **identifying hosts, ports, and services in a network**

Network scanning is one of the **components of intelligence gathering** an attacker uses to create a profile of the target organization

02

Network Scanning Process



Objectives of Network Scanning

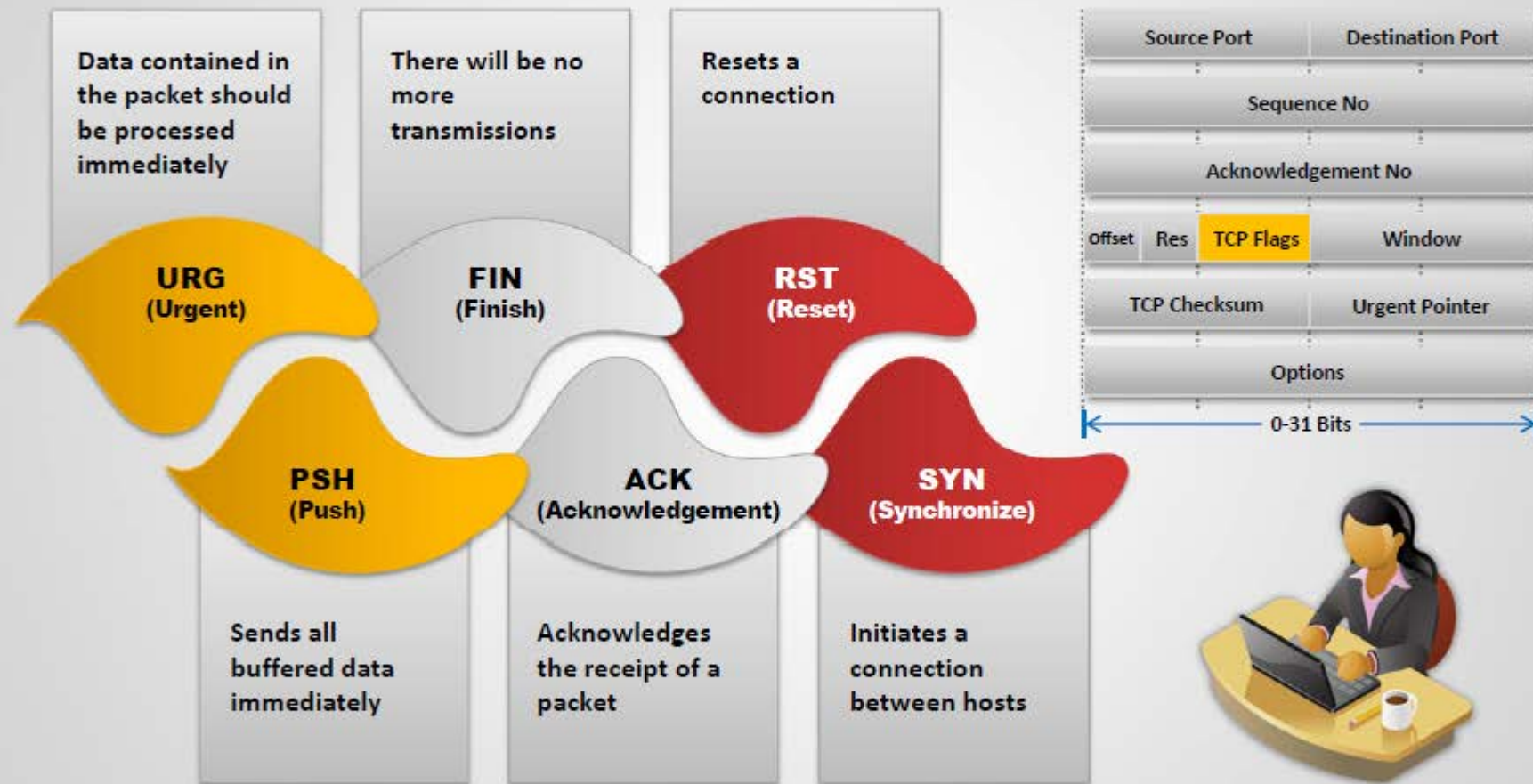
To discover live hosts, IP address, and open ports of live hosts

To discover operating systems and system architecture

To discover services running on hosts

To discover vulnerabilities in live hosts

TCP Communication Flags

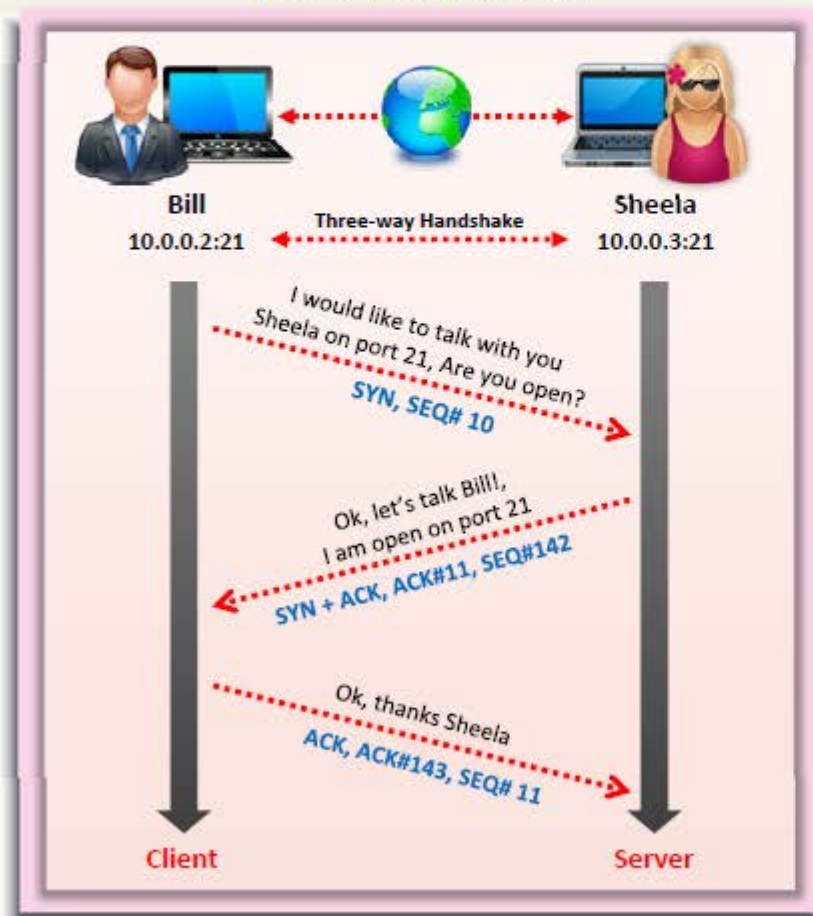


Standard TCP communications are controlled by flags in the TCP packet header

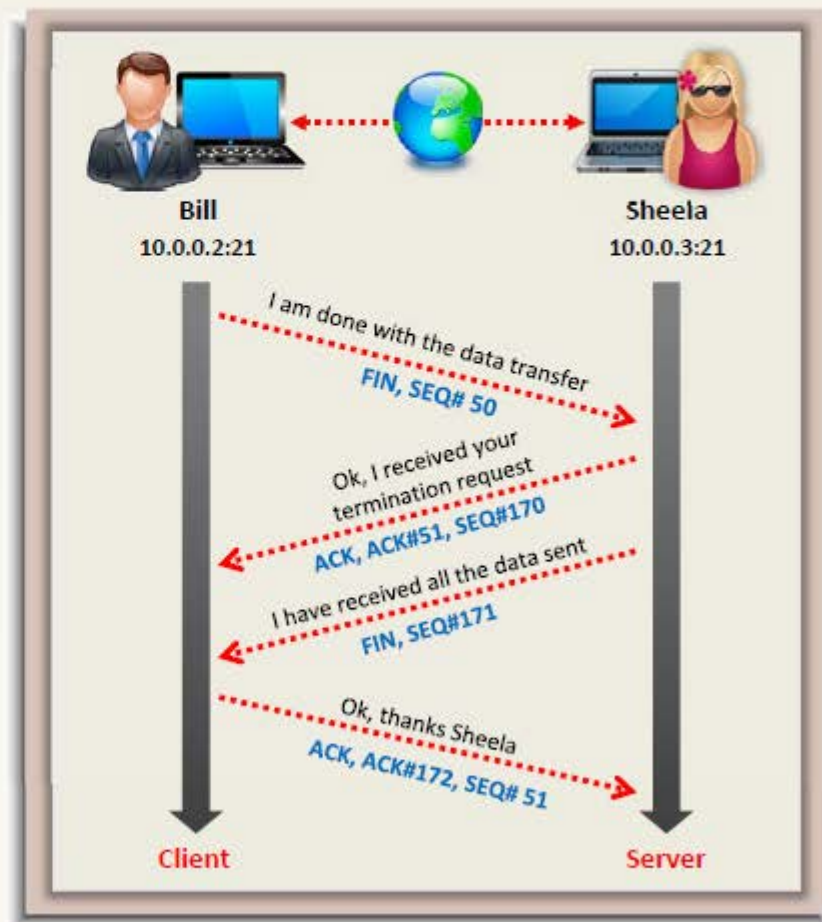
TCP/IP Communication



TCP Session Establishment (Three-way Handshake)



TCP Session Termination



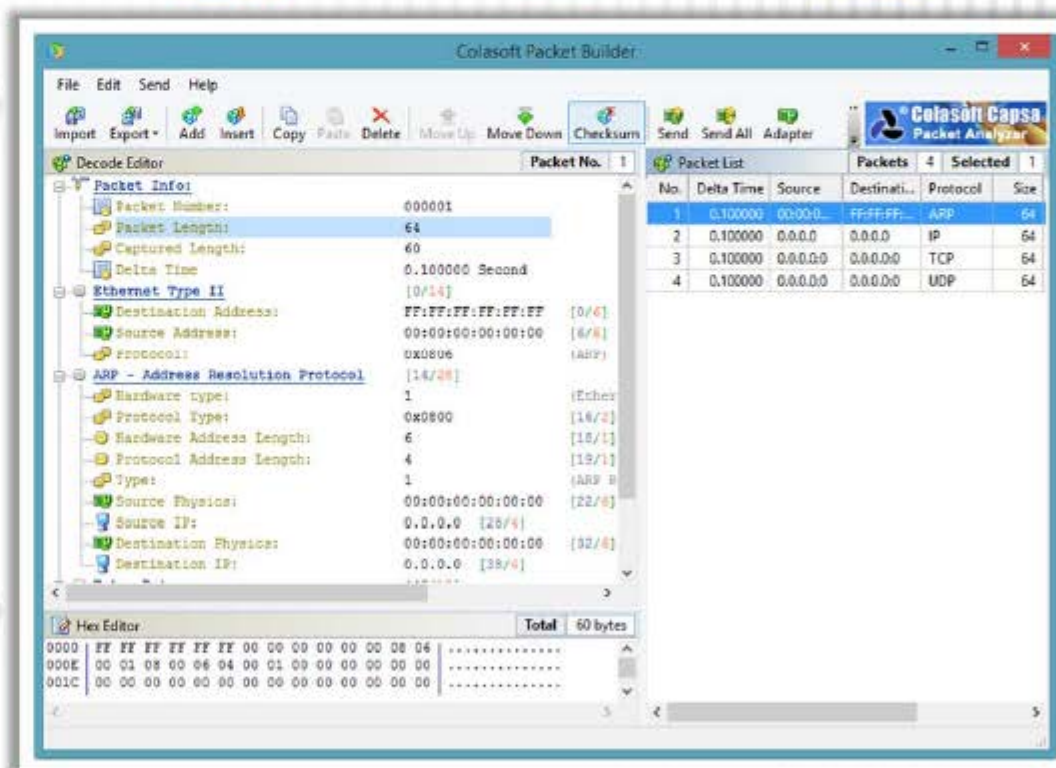
Creating Custom Packet Using TCP Flags

CEH
Certified Ethical Hacker



Colasoft Packet Builder
enables creating custom
network packets to **audit**
networks for various
attacks

Attackers can also use
it to create fragmented
packets to **bypass**
firewalls and **IDS**
systems in a network



<http://www.colasoft.com>

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CEH Scanning Methodology



Check for Live Systems



Check for Open Ports

Scanning Beyond IDS



Banner Grabbing

Scan for Vulnerability



Draw Network Diagrams

Prepare Proxies



Scanning Pen Testing

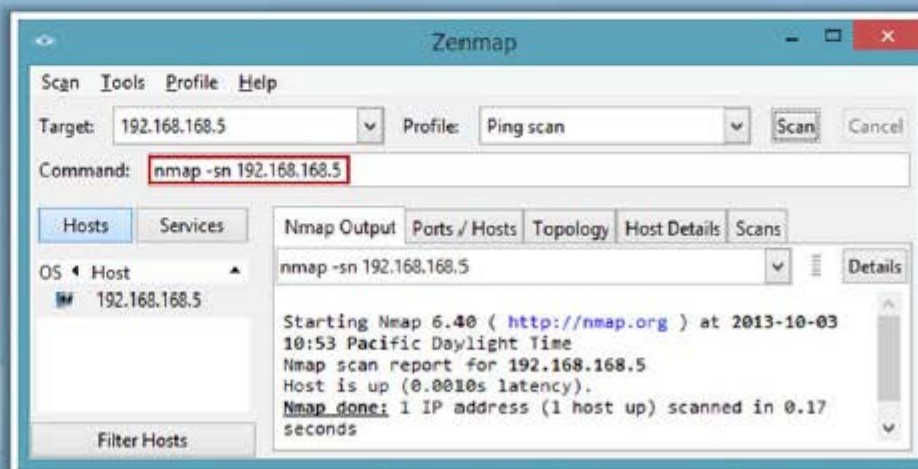
Checking for Live Systems - ICMP Scanning



- Ping scan involves sending **ICMP ECHO requests** to a host. If the host is live, it will return an ICMP ECHO reply
- This scan is useful for **locating active devices** or determining if **ICMP is passing through a firewall**



The ping scan output using Nmap:



<http://nmap.org>

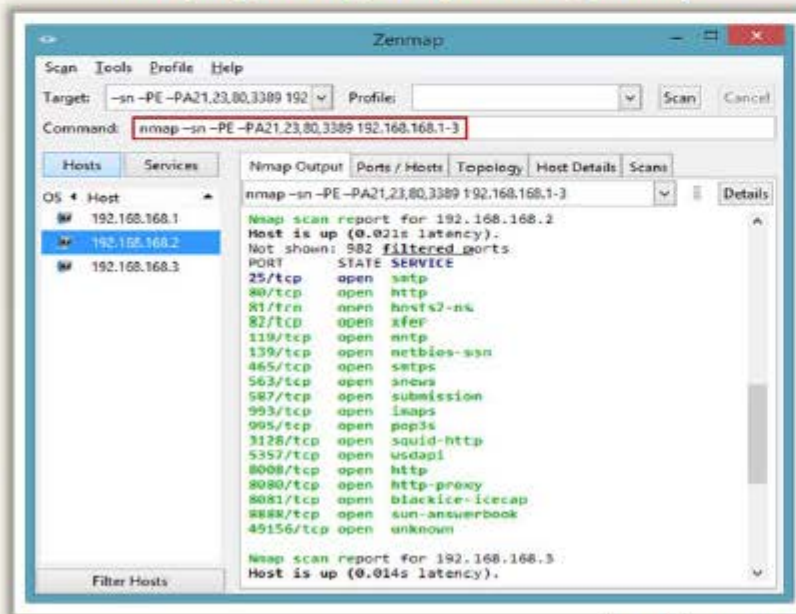
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Ping Sweep

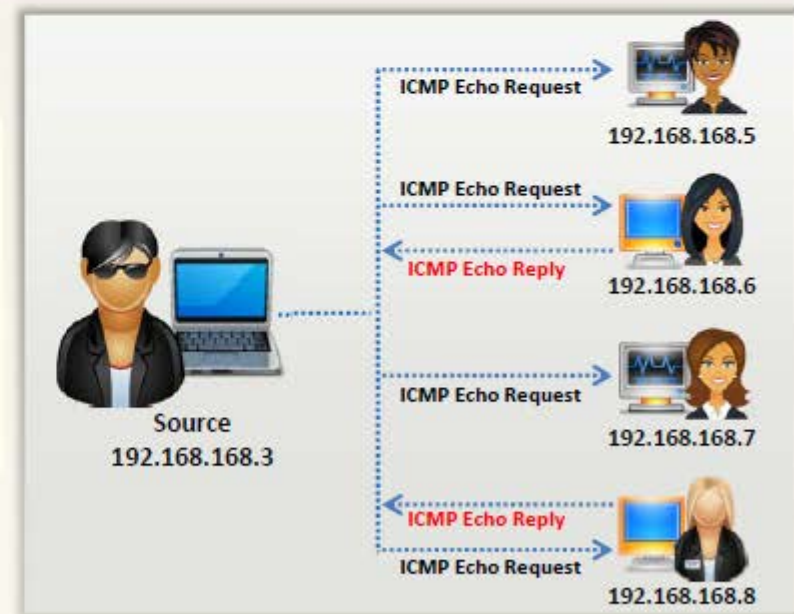


- Ping sweep is used to determine the **live hosts from a range of IP addresses** by sending ICMP ECHO requests to multiple hosts. If a host is live, it will return an ICMP ECHO reply
- Attackers calculate subnet masks using **Subnet Mask Calculators** to identify the number of hosts present in the subnet
- Attackers then use ping sweep to create an **inventory of live systems** in the subnet

The ping sweep output using Nmap



<http://nmap.org>

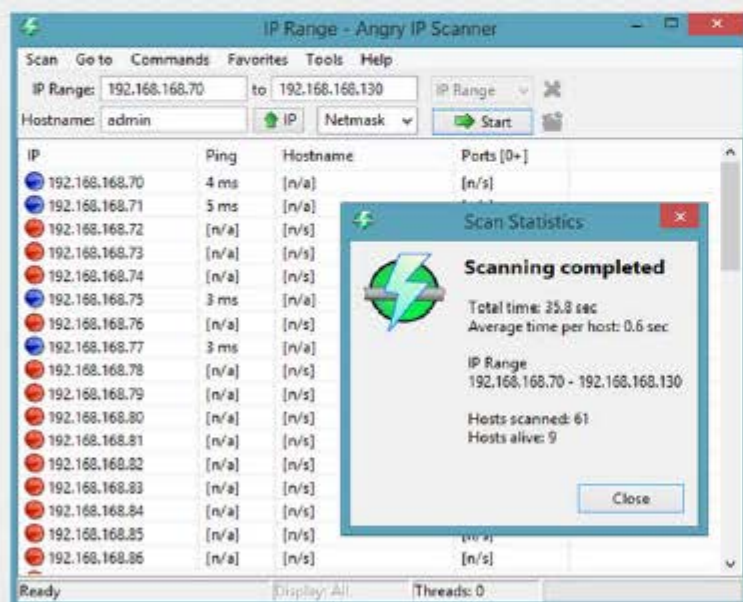


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Ping Sweep Tools



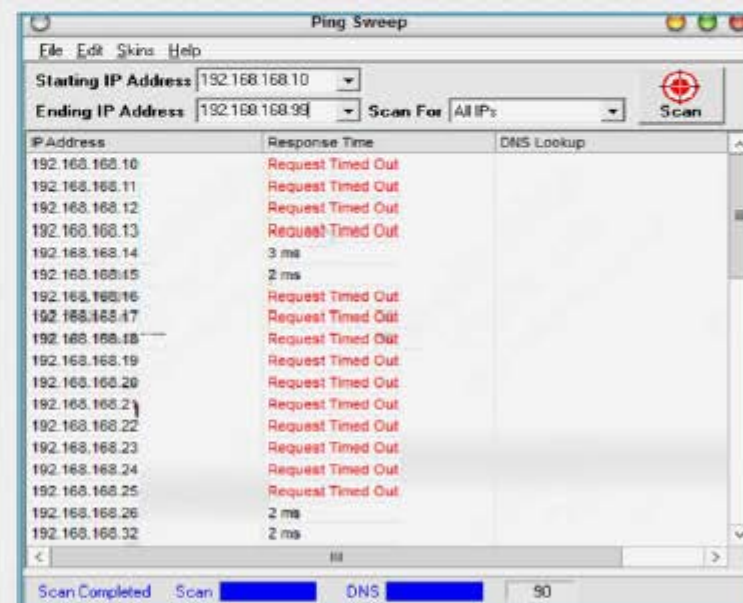
Angry IP Scanner pings each IP address to check if it's alive, then optionally resolves its hostname, **determines the MAC address, scans ports**, etc.



Angry IP Scanner

<http://www.angryip.org>

SolarWinds Engineer Toolset's Ping Sweep enables scanning a range of IP addresses to identify which IP addresses are in use and which ones are currently free. It also performs **reverse DNS lookup**.



SolarWinds Engineer's Toolset

<http://www.solarwinds.com>

Ping Sweep Tools

(Cont'd)



Colasoft Ping Tool

<http://www.colasoft.com>



Advanced IP Scanner

<http://www.radmin.com>



Visual Ping Tester - Standard

<http://www.pingtester.net>



Ping Sweep

<http://www.whatsupgold.com>



Ping Scanner Pro

<http://www.digilextechnologies.com>



Network Ping

<http://www.greenline-soft.com>



OpUtils

<http://www.manageengine.com>



Ping Monitor

<http://www.niliand.com>



PingInfoView

<http://www.nirsoft.net>



Pinkie

<http://www.ipuptime.net>

Ping Sweep Tools

(Cont'd)



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CEH Scanning Methodology



Check for Live Systems



Check for Open Ports

Scanning Beyond IDS



Banner Grabbing

Scan for Vulnerability



Draw Network Diagrams

Prepare Proxies



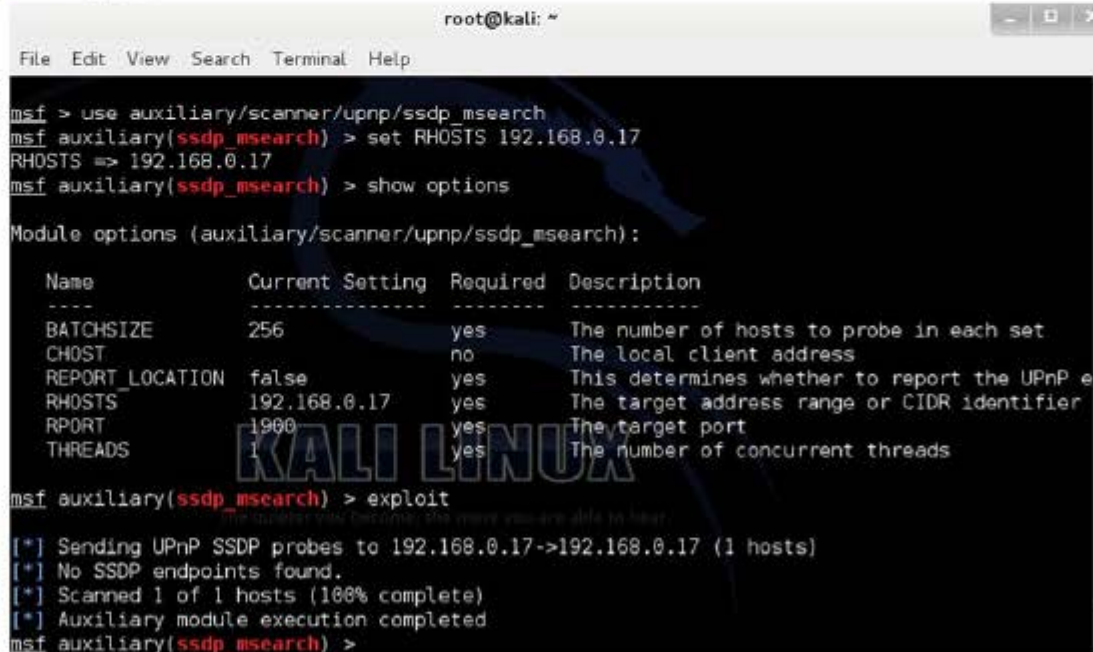
Scanning Pen Testing

SSDP Scanning



- The Simple Service Discovery Protocol (SSDP) is a network protocol that **works in conjunction with UPnP** to **detect plug and play devices** available in a network

- Vulnerabilities in UPnP may allow attackers to launch **Buffer overflow** or **DoS attacks**
- Attacker may use **UPnP SSDP M-SEARCH** information discovery tool to check if the machine is vulnerable to uPnP exploits or not



```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
msf > use auxiliary/scanner/upnp/ssdp_msearch  
msf auxiliary(ssdp_msearch) > set RHOSTS 192.168.0.17  
RHOSTS => 192.168.0.17  
msf auxiliary(ssdp_msearch) > show options  
  
Module options (auxiliary/scanner/upnp/ssdp_msearch):  
  
Name           Current Setting  Required  Description  
-----  
BATCHSIZE      256             yes       The number of hosts to probe in each set  
CHOST          no              no        The local client address  
REPORT_LOCATION false           yes       This determines whether to report the UPnP e  
RHOSTS         192.168.0.17    yes       The target address range or CIDR identifier  
RPORT          1900            yes       The target port  
THREADS        1               yes       The number of concurrent threads  
  
msf auxiliary(ssdp_msearch) > exploit  
[*] Sending UPnP SSDP probes to 192.168.0.17->192.168.0.17 (1 hosts)  
[*] No SSDP endpoints found.  
[*] Scanned 1 of 1 hosts (100% complete)  
[*] Auxiliary module execution completed  
msf auxiliary(ssdp_msearch) >
```

Scanning in IPv6 Networks



IPv6 increases the IP address size from **32 bits** to **128 bits**, to support more levels of addressing hierarchy



Traditional network scanning techniques will be **computationally less feasible** due to larger search space (64 bits of host address space or 2^{64} addresses) provided by IPv6 in a subnet



Scanning in IPv6 network is more difficult and complex than the IPv4 and also some scanning tools do not support ping sweeps on **IPv6 networks**



Attackers need to harvest IPv6 addresses from **network traffic**, **recorded logs** or **Received from:** and other header lines in archived email or Usenet news messages



Scanning IPv6 network, however, offers a large number of hosts in a subnet if an attacker can compromise one host in the subnet; attacker can probe the **"all hosts" link local multicast address**

Scanning Tool: Nmap

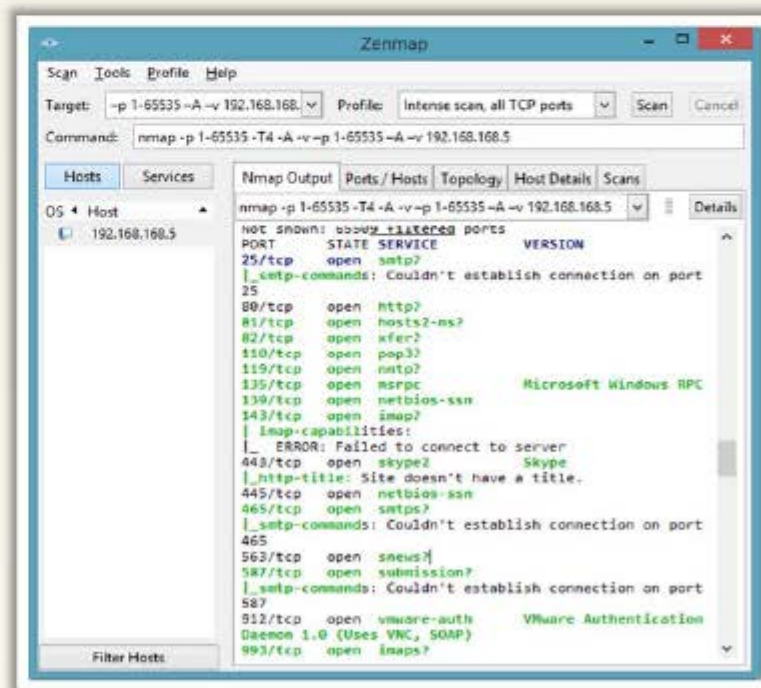
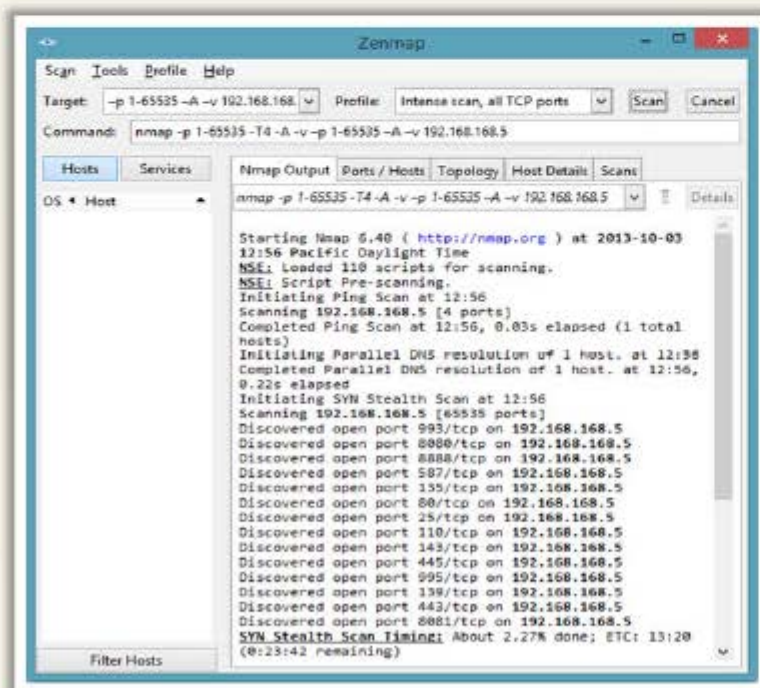


01

Network administrators can use Nmap for network inventory, managing service upgrade schedules, and monitoring host or service uptime

02

Attacker uses Nmap to extract information such as live hosts on the network, services (application name and version), type of packet filters/firewalls, operating systems and OS versions



<http://nmap.org>

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Hping2 / Hping3

**1**

Command line **network scanning** and **packet crafting** tool for the TCP/IP protocol

2

It can be used for **network security auditing**, **firewall testing**, manual path MTU discovery, advanced traceroute, remote OS fingerprinting, remote uptime guessing, TCP/IP stacks auditing, etc.

<http://www.hping.org>

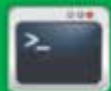
```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
root@kali:~# hping3 -I 192.168.0.105  
HPING 192.168.0.105 (eth0 192.168.0.105): icmp mode set, 28 headers + 0 data bytes  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=448 icmp_seq=0 rtt=0.4 ms  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=449 icmp_seq=1 rtt=0.4 ms  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=450 icmp_seq=2 rtt=0.3 ms  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=451 icmp_seq=3 rtt=0.5 ms  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=452 icmp_seq=4 rtt=0.3 ms  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=453 icmp_seq=5 rtt=0.9 ms  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=454 icmp_seq=6 rtt=0.3 ms  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=455 icmp_seq=7 rtt=0.4 ms  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=458 icmp_seq=8 rtt=0.5 ms  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=460 icmp_seq=9 rtt=0.3 ms  
len=28 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 id=461 icmp_seq=10 rtt=0.3 ms
```

ICMP Scanning

```
root@kali: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
root@kali:~# hping3 -A 192.168.0.105 -p 80  
HPING 192.168.0.105 (eth0 192.168.0.105): A set, 140 headers + 0 data bytes  
len=40 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 DF id=598 sport=80 flags=R seq=0 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms  
len=40 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 DF id=601 sport=80 flags=R seq=1 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms  
len=40 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 DF id=603 sport=80 flags=R seq=2 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms  
len=40 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 DF id=606 sport=80 flags=R seq=3 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms  
len=40 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 DF id=608 sport=80 flags=R seq=4 win=0 rtt=0.5 ms  
len=40 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 DF id=610 sport=80 flags=R seq=5 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms  
len=40 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 DF id=612 sport=80 flags=R seq=6 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms  
len=40 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 DF id=615 sport=80 flags=R seq=7 win=0 rtt=0.4 ms  
len=40 ip=192.168.0.105 ttl=128 DF id=617 sport=80 flags=R seq=8 win=0 rtt=0.3 ms
```

ACK Scanning on port 80

Hping Commands



ICMP Ping

```
hping3 -1 10.0.0.25
```



SYN scan on port 50-60

```
hping3 -8 50-60 -S 10.0.0.25 -v
```



ACK scan on port 80

```
hping3 -A 10.0.0.25 -p 80
```



FIN, PUSH and URG scan on port 80

```
hping3 -F -P -U 10.0.0.25 -p 80
```



UDP scan on port 80

```
hping3 -2 10.0.0.25 -p 80
```



Scan entire subnet for live host

```
hping3 -1 10.0.1.x --rand-dest  
-I eth0
```



Collecting Initial Sequence Number

```
hping3 192.168.1.103 -Q -p 139 -s
```



Intercept all traffic containing HTTP signature

```
hping3 -9 HTTP -I eth0
```



Firewalls and Time Stamps

```
hping3 -S 72.14.207.99 -p 80 --  
tcp-timestamp
```

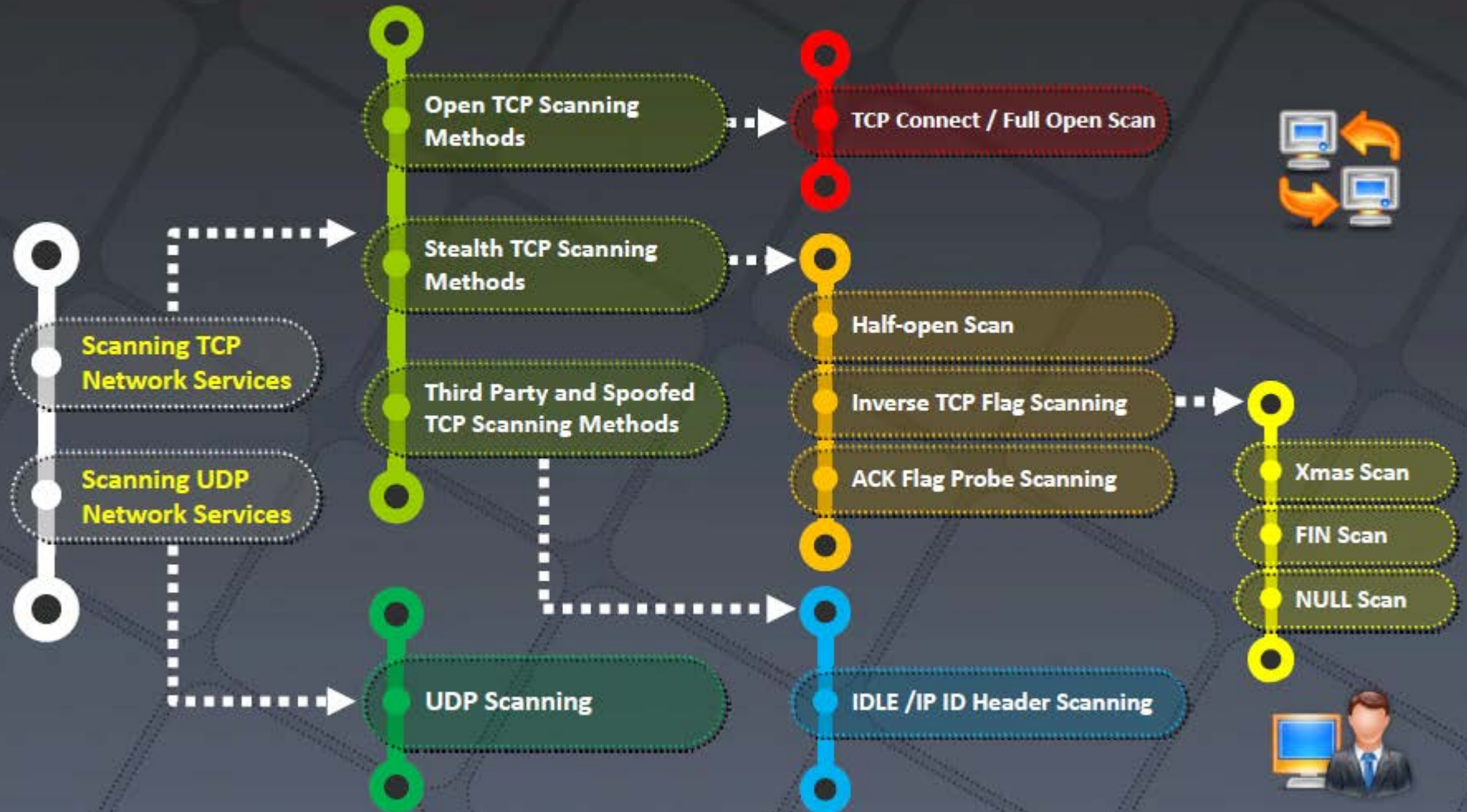


SYN flooding a victim

```
hping3 -S 192.168.1.1 -a  
192.168.1.254 -p 22 --flood
```


Scanning Techniques

CEH
Certified Ethical Hacker



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TCP Connect / Full Open Scan



> 01

TCP Connect scan detects when a port is open by completing the **three-way handshake**

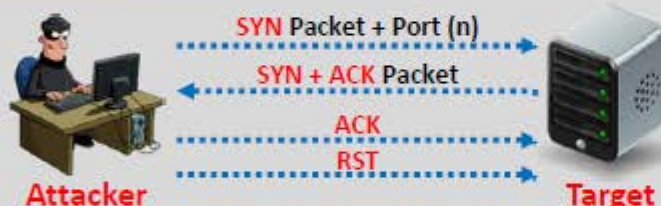
TCP Connect scan **establishes a full connection** and tears it down by sending a **RST packet**

> 02

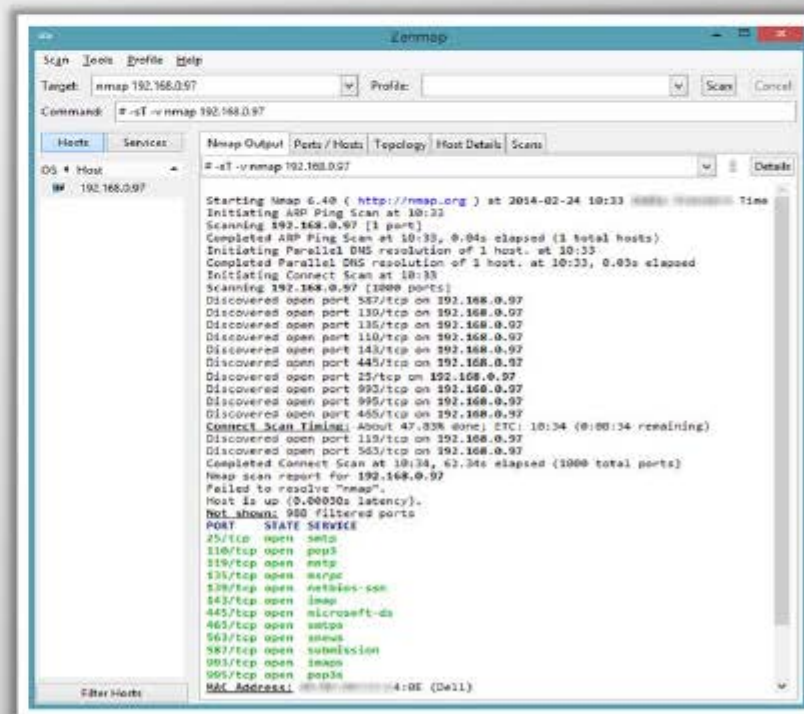
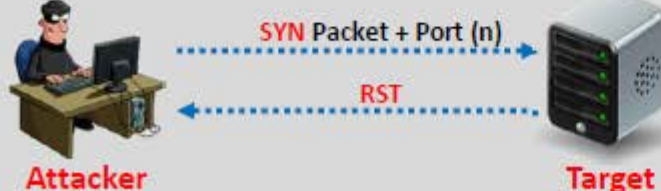
> 03

It does not require **super user privileges**

Scan result when a port is open



Scan result when a port is closed



Stealth Scan (Half-open Scan)



- Stealth scan involves resetting the TCP connection between client and server abruptly before completion of **three-way handshake signals** making the connection half open
- Attackers use stealth scanning techniques to **bypass firewall rules, logging mechanism**, and hide themselves as usual network traffic

Stealth Scan Process

The client sends a single **SYN** packet to the server on the appropriate port

01

If the port is open then the server responds with a **SYN/ACK** packet

02

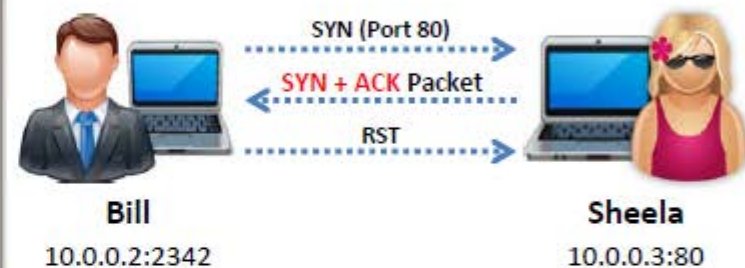
If the server responds with an **RST** packet, then the remote port is in the "closed" state

03

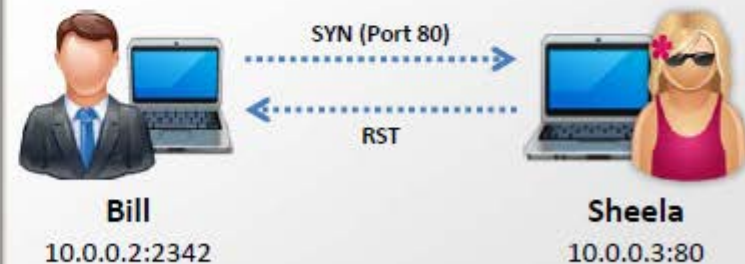
The client sends the **RST** packet to close the initiation before a connection can ever be established

04

Port is open



Port is closed



Inverse TCP Flag Scanning

**01**

Attackers send **TCP probe packets** with a TCP flag (FIN, URG, PSH) set or with no flags, no response means port is open and RST means the port is closed

02

Port is open



Attacker

Probe Packet (FIN/URG/PSH/NULL)



No Response



Target Host

03

Port is closed



Attacker

Probe Packet (FIN/URG/PSH/NULL)

RST/ACK



Target Host

Note: Inverse TCP flag scanning is known as FIN, URG, PSH scanning based on the flag set in the probe packet. It is known as null scanning if there is no flag set

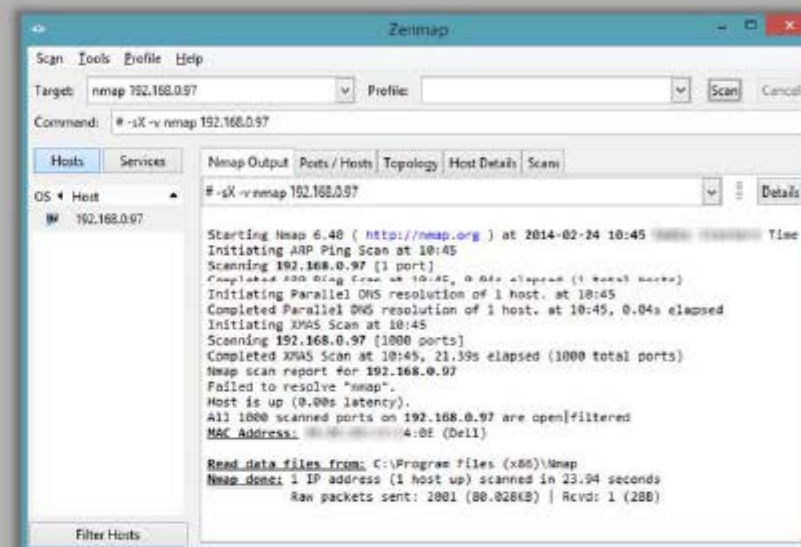
Xmas Scan



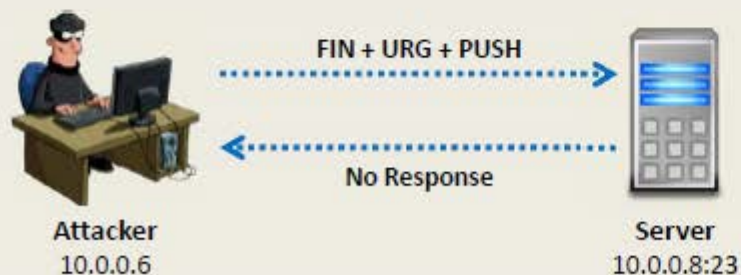
In Xmas scan, attackers send a TCP frame to a remote device with **FIN**, **URG**, and **PUSH** flags set

FIN scan works only with OSES with **RFC 793-based** TCP/IP implementation

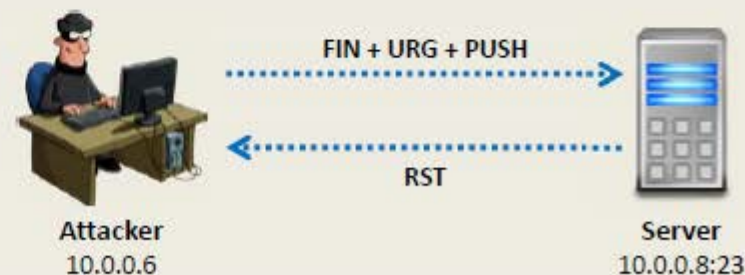
It will not work against any current version of **Microsoft Windows**



Port is open



Port is closed



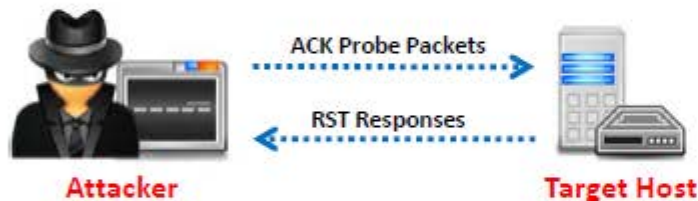
ACK Flag Probe Scanning



- Attackers send **TCP probe packets with ACK flag** set to a remote device and then **analyzes the header information** (TTL and WINDOW field) of received RST packets to find whether the **port is open or closed**



TTL based ACK flag probe scanning



```
1: host 10.2.2.11 port 20: F:RST -> ttl: 80 win: 0
2: host 10.2.2.11 port 21: F:RST -> ttl: 80 win: 0
3: host 10.2.2.11 port 22: F:RST -> ttl: 50 win: 0
4: host 10.2.2.11 port 23: F:RST -> ttl: 80 win: 0
```

If the **TTL value of RST packet** on particular port is less than the boundary value of **64**, then that **port is open**

WINDOW based ACK flag probe scanning



```
1: host 10.2.2.12 port 20: F:RST -> ttl: 64 win: 0
2: host 10.2.2.12 port 21: F:RST -> ttl: 64 win: 0
3: host 10.2.2.12 port 22: F:RST -> ttl: 64 win: 512
4: host 10.2.2.12 port 23: F:RST -> ttl: 64 win: 0
```

If the **WINDOW value of RST packet** on particular port has **non zero value**, then that **port is open**

ACK Flag Probe Scanning (Cont'd)

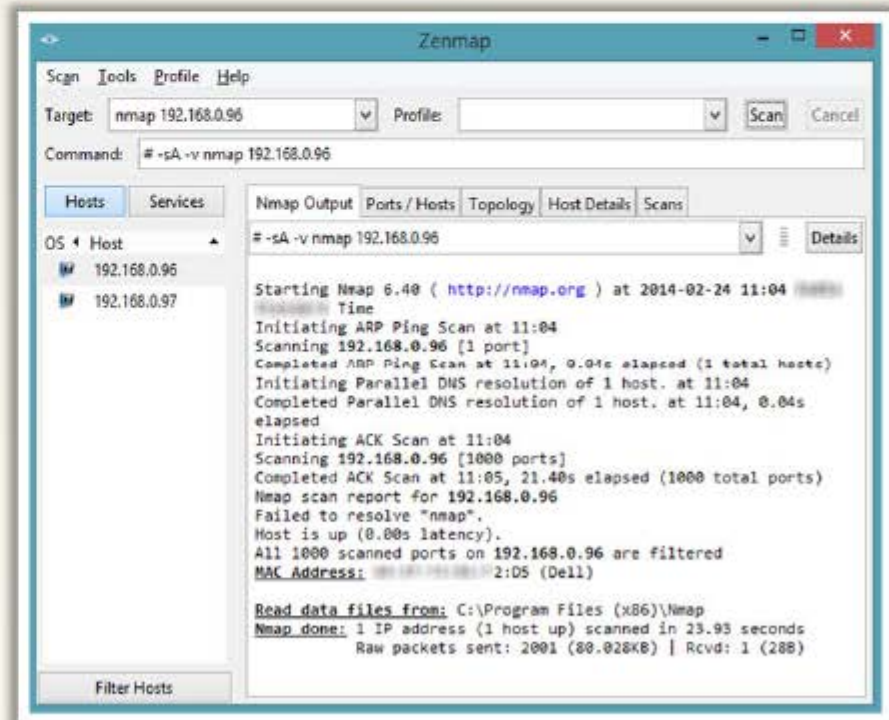


- ACK flag probe scanning can also be used to **check the filtering system of target**
- Attackers send an **ACK probe packet** with random sequence number, no response means **port is filtered** (stateful firewall is present) and RST response means the **port is not filtered**

Stateful Firewall is Present



No Firewall



IDLE/IPID Header Scan

**01**

Most network servers listen on TCP ports, such as **web servers on port 80** and **mail servers on port 25**. Port is considered "open" if an application is listening on the port

04

A machine that receives an **unsolicited SYN|ACK packet** will respond with an RST. An unsolicited RST will be ignored

02

One way to determine whether a port is open is to **send a "SYN"** (session establishment) packet to the port

05

Every IP packet on the Internet has a **"fragment identification" number** (IPID)

03

The target machine will send back a **"SYN|ACK"** (session request acknowledgment) packet if the port is open, and an **"RST" (Reset) packet** if the port is closed

06

OS increments the IPID for each packet sent, thus probing an IPID gives an attacker the **number of packets sent** since last probe

Command Prompt

```
C:\>nmap -Pn -p- -sI www.juggyboy.com www.certifiedhacker.com
Starting Nmap ( http://nmap.org )
Idlescan using zombie www.juggyboy.com (192.130.18.124:80); Class: Incremental
Nmap scan report for 198.182.30.110
(The 40321 ports scanned but not shown below are in state: closed)
Port      State      Service
21/tcp    open       ftp
25/tcp    open       smtp
80/tcp    open       http
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1931.23 seconds
```


IDLE Scan: Step 1



Send SYN + ACK packet to the zombie machine to **probe its IPID number**



Every IP packet on the Internet has a fragment identification number (IPID), which **increases every time a host sends IP packet**

Zombie not expecting a SYN + ACK packet will send **RST packet**, disclosing the IPID

Analyze the RST packet from zombie machine to **extract IPID**



Attacker

IPID Probe **SYN + ACK Packet**

Response: IPID=31337

RST Packet



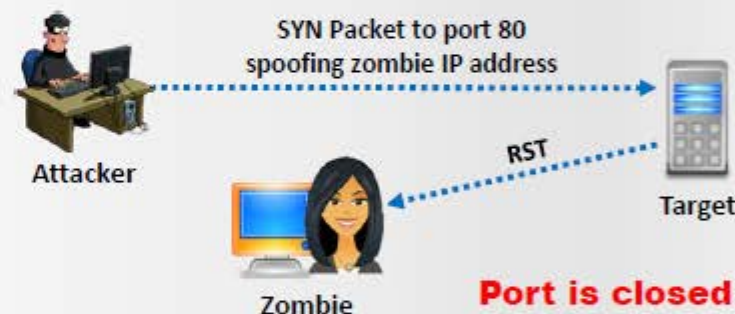
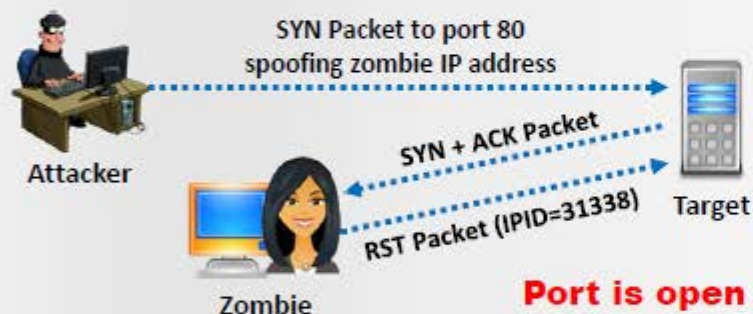
Zombie

IDLE Scan: Step 2 and 3



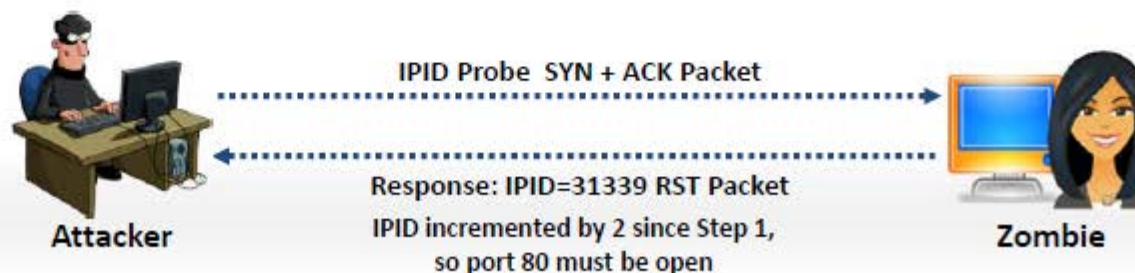
Step 2

- Send SYN packet to the **target machine (port 80)** spoofing the IP address of the “zombie”
- If the port is open, the target will send **SYN+ACK Packet** to the zombie and in response zombie sends RST to the target
- If the port is closed, the target will send **RST to the “zombie”** but zombie will not send anything back



Step 3

- Probe “zombie” IPID again



UDP Scanning



Attacker

Are you **open** on UDP Port 29?



No response if port is **Open**



Server

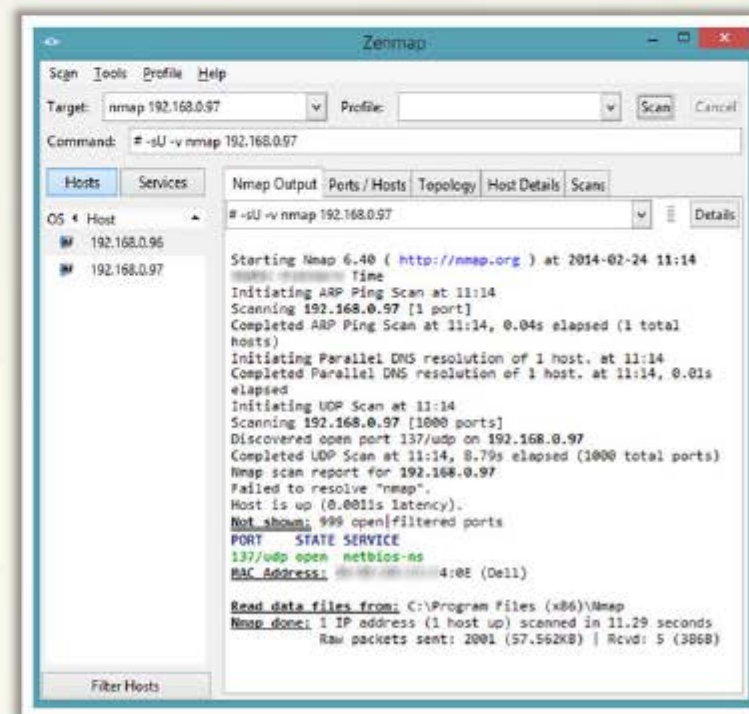
If Port is Closed, an **ICMP Port unreachable** message is received

UDP Port Open

- There is no **three-way TCP handshake** for UDP scan
- The system does not respond with a message when the **port is open**

UDP Port Closed

- If a UDP packet is sent to closed port, the system responds with **ICMP port unreachable message**
- Spywares, Trojan horses**, and other malicious applications use UDP ports



ICMP Echo Scanning/List Scan

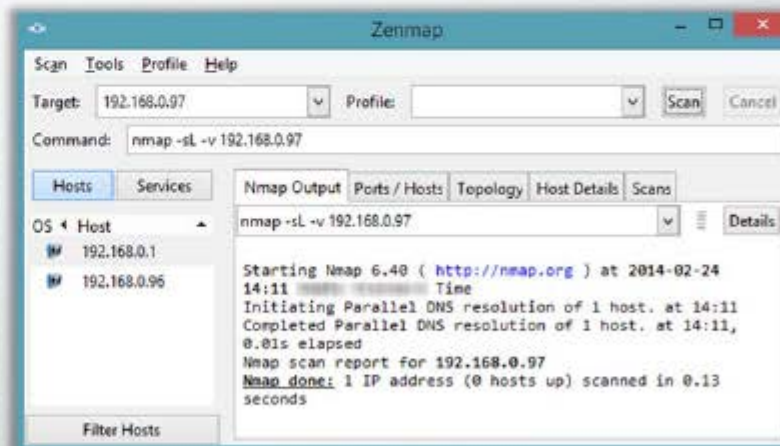
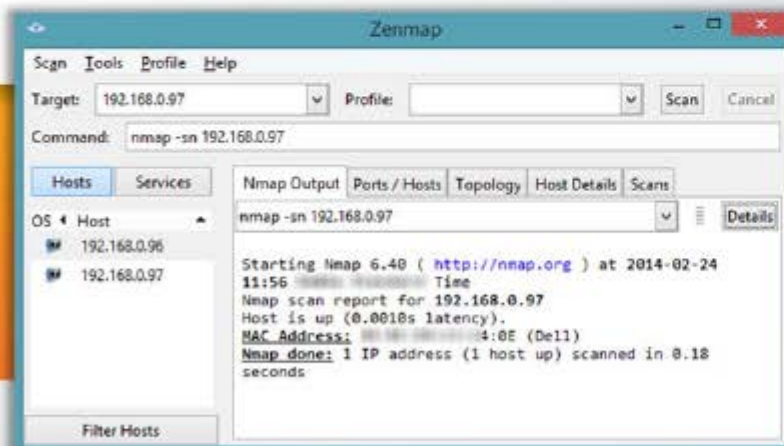


ICMP Echo Scanning

- This is not really port scanning, since **ICMP** does not have a port abstraction
- But it is sometimes useful to determine which hosts in a network are up by **pinging** them all
- `nmap -P cert.org/24 152.148.0.0/16`

List Scan

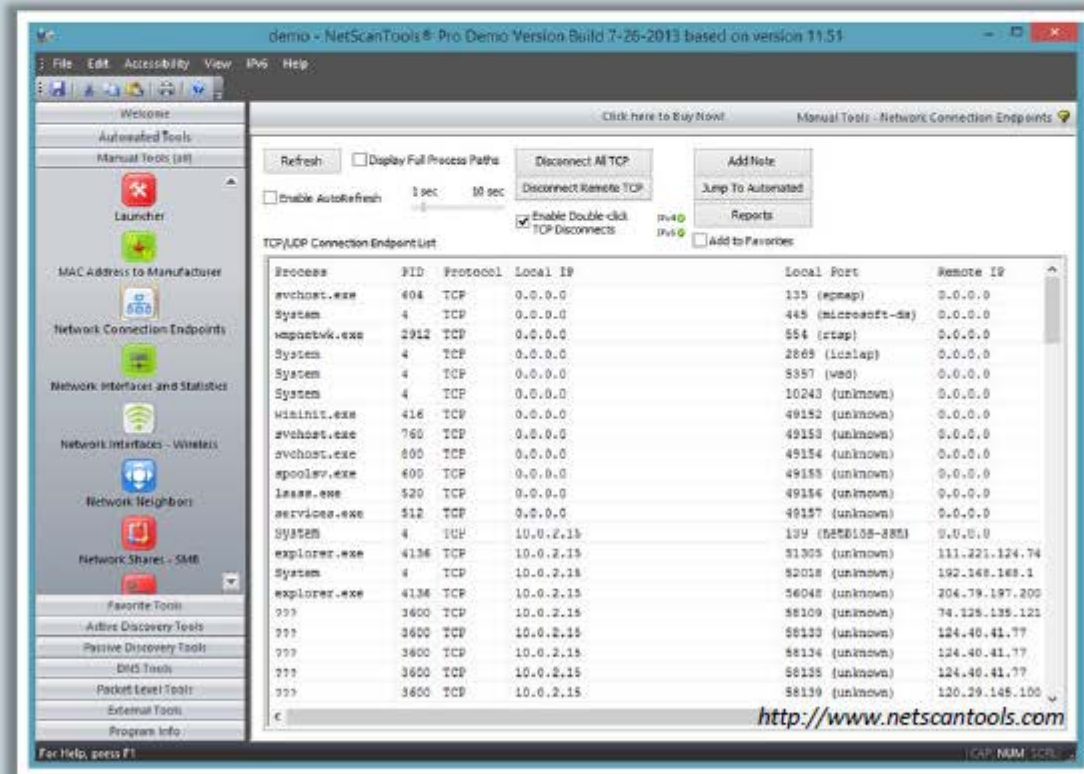
- This type of scan simply generates and prints a **list of IPs/Names** without actually pinging them
- A **reverse DNS resolution** is carried out to identify the host names



Scanning Tool: NetScan Tools Pro



- Network Tools Pro assists in **troubleshooting**, **diagnosing**, **monitoring** and **discovering** devices on the network
- It lists **IPv4/IPv6** addresses, hostnames, **domain names**, email addresses, and URLs automatically or with manual tools



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Scanning Tools



SuperScan

<http://www.mcafee.com>



Network Inventory Explorer

<http://www.10-strike.com>



PRTG Network Monitor

<http://www.paessler.com>



Global Network Inventory Scanner

<http://www.magnetosoft.com>



Net Tools

<http://mabsoft.com>



SoftPerfect Network Scanner

<http://www.softperfect.com>



IP-Tools

<http://www.ks-soft.net>



Advanced Port Scanner

<http://www.radmin.com>



MegaPing

<http://www.magnetosoft.com>



CurrPorts

<http://www.nirsoft.net>

Scanning Tools for Mobile



Umit Network Scanner



<http://www.umatproject.org>

Fing



<http://www.overlooksoft.com>

IP Network Scanner



<http://10base-t.com>

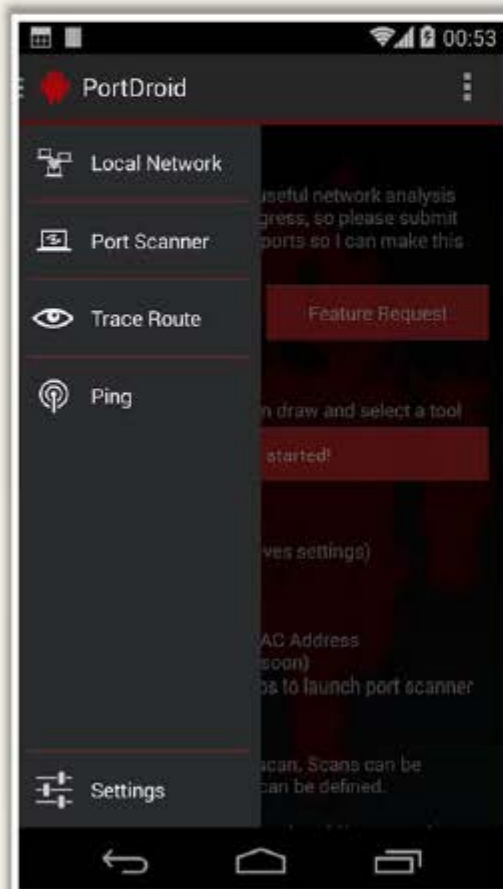
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Scanning Tools for Mobile

(Cont'd)



PortDroid Network Analysis



<http://www.stealthcopter.com>

Pamn IP Scanner



<http://pips.wjholden.com>

Network Discovery



<http://rorist.github.io>

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Port Scanning Countermeasures

**01**

Configure **firewall** and **IDS rules** to detect and block probes

05

Use **custom rule set** to lock down the network and block **unwanted ports** at the firewall

02

Run the **port scanning tools** against hosts on the network to determine whether the firewall properly **detects the port scanning activity**

06

Filter all **ICMP messages** (i.e. inbound ICMP message types and outbound ICMP type 3 unreachable messages) at the **firewalls and routers**

03

Ensure that mechanism used for **routing and filtering** at the routers and firewalls respectively **cannot be bypassed** using particular source ports or source-routing methods

07

Perform **TCP and UDP scanning** along with ICMP probes against your organization's IP address space to **check the network configuration and its available ports**

04

Ensure that the **router, IDS, and firewall firmware** are updated to their latest releases

08

Ensure that the **anti scanning** and **anti spoofing** rules are configured

CEH Scanning Methodology



Check for Live Systems



Check for Open Ports

Scanning Beyond IDS



Banner Grabbing

Scan for Vulnerability



Draw Network Diagrams

Prepare Proxies



Scanning Pen Testing

IDS Evasion Techniques

**01**

Use **fragmented IP packets**



Spoof your IP address when launching attacks and sniff responses from server

02**03**

Use **source routing** (if possible)



Connect to proxy servers or compromised trojaned machines to launch attacks

04

SYN/FIN Scanning Using IP Fragments



It is not a new scanning method but a **modification** of the earlier methods



The **TCP header** is split into several packets so that the packet filters are not able to detect what the packets intend to do



```
Command Prompt
C:\>nmap -sS -T4 -A -f -v 192.168.168.5
Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at
2014-02-10 11:03 EDT
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 11:03
Scanning 192.168.168.5 [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 139/tcp on 192.168.168.5
Discovered open port 445/tcp on 192.168.168.5
Discovered open port 135/tcp on 192.168.168.5
Discovered open port 912/tcp on 192.168.168.5
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 11:03, 4.75s
elapsed (1000 total ports)
```



Attacker

SYN/FIN (Small IP
Fragments) + Port (n)

RST (if port is closed)



Target

SYN/FIN Scanning

CEH Scanning Methodology



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Scanning Pen Testing

Banner Grabbing



Banner grabbing or OS fingerprinting is the method to **determine the operating system running on a remote target system**. There are two types of banner grabbing: active and passive

Identifying the OS used on the target host allows an attacker to **figure out the vulnerabilities the system posses** and the exploits that might work on a system to further **carry out additional attacks**

Active Banner Grabbing

- **Specially crafted packets** are sent to remote OS and the responses are noted
- The responses are then compared with a database to **determine the OS**
- Response from different OSes varies due to differences in **TCP/IP stack implementation**



Passive Banner Grabbing

- **Banner grabbing from error messages**
Error messages provide information such as type of server, type of OS, and SSL tool used by the target remote system
- **Sniffing the network traffic**
Capturing and analyzing packets from the target enables an attacker to determine OS used by the remote system
- **Banner grabbing from page extensions**
Looking for an extension in the URL may assist in determining the application version
Example: .aspx => IIS server and Windows platform

Banner Grabbing Tools



ID Serve

- ID Serve is used to identify the **make, model**, and **version** of any web site's server software
- It is also used to **identify non-HTTP** (non-web) **Internet servers** such as FTP, SMTP, POP, NEWS, etc.

Netcraft

- Netcraft reports a **site's operating system, web server**, and **netblock** owner together with, if available, a graphical view of the time since last reboot for each of the computers serving the site



<http://www.grc.com>



<http://toolbar.netcraft.com>

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Banner Grabbing Tools

(Cont'd)



Netcat

This utility **reads and writes data across network connections**, using the TCP/IP protocol

1. `# nc -vv www.juggyboy.com 80 - press[Enter]`
2. `GET / HTTP/1.0 - Press [Enter] twice`

```

root@bt:~# nc -vv www.juggyboy.com 80
DNS fwd/rev mismatch: www.juggyboy.com != w2k3-web26.prod.netsohost.com
www.juggyboy.com [205.178.152.26] 80 (www) open
GET / HTTP/1.0

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Connection: close
Date: Mon, 13 Aug 2012 12:14:10 GMT
Content-Length: 2165
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Location: http://16.49.39.26/default.htm
Last-Modified: Wed, 19 Apr 2006 22:09:12 GMT
Accept-Ranges: none
ETag: "0b46be3fd53c61:7a49"
Server: Microsoft-IIS/6.0
MicrosoftOfficeWebServer: 5.0_Pub
X-Powered-By: ASP.NET
  
```

Server identified as Microsoft-IIS/6.0

<http://netcat.sourceforge.net>

Telnet

This technique probes **HTTP servers** to determine the **Server field** in the HTTP response header

1. `telnet www.certifiedhacker.com 80 - press[Enter]`
2. `GET / HTTP/1.0 - Press [Enter] twice`

```

Telnet www.certifiedhacker.com

HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden
Content-Length: 218
Content-Type: text/html
Server: Microsoft-IIS/6.0
X-Powered-By: ASP.NET
Date: Fri, 04 Oct 2013 04:29:51 GMT
Connection: close

<html><head><title>Error</title></head><body><head><title>Directory Listing Denied</title></head>
<body><h1>Directory Listing Denied</h1>This Virtual Directory d
oes not allow contents to be listed.</body></html>

Connection to host lost.
  
```

Server identified as Microsoft-IIS/6.0

Banner Grabbing Countermeasures: Disabling or Changing Banner



Display **false banners** to misguide attackers



Turn off unnecessary services on the network host to limit the information disclosure



Use **ServerMask** (<http://www.port80software.com>) tools to disable or change banner information



Apache 2.x with **mod_headers** module - use a directive in **httpd.conf** file to change banner information **Header set Server "New Server Name"**



Alternatively, change the **ServerSignature** line to **ServerSignature Off** in **httpd.conf** file

Banner Grabbing Countermeasures: Hiding File Extensions from Web Pages



01

File extensions reveal information about the **underlying server technology** that an attacker can utilize to launch attacks



02

Hide file extensions to **mask the web technology**

03

Change **application mappings** such as .asp with .htm or .foo, etc. to disguise the identity of the servers

04

Apache users can use **mod_negotiation** directives

05

IIS users use tools such as **PageXchanger** to manage the file extensions



It is even better if the file extensions are not at all used

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CEH Scanning Methodology



Check for Live Systems



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Scanning Beyond IDS



Banner Grabbing

Scan for Vulnerability



Draw Network Diagrams

Prepare Proxies

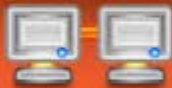


Scanning Pen Testing

Vulnerability Scanning



Network
vulnerabilities



Open ports
and running services



Vulnerability scanning
identifies **vulnerabilities**
and **weaknesses of a**
system and network in
order to determine how a
system can be exploited

Application and
services vulnerabilities



Application
and services
configuration errors



Vulnerability Scanning Tool: Nessus



Nessus is the
vulnerability and
configuration
assessment product

Features

- 🍷 Agentless auditing
- 🍷 Compliance checks
- 🍷 Content audits
- 🍷 Customized reporting
- 🍷 High-speed vulnerability discovery
- 🍷 In-depth assessments
- 🍷 Mobile device audits
- 🍷 Patch management integration
- 🍷 Scan policy design and execution

The screenshot displays the Nessus web interface for a scan titled 'Local Network'. The 'Vulnerabilities' tab is selected, showing a table of findings. A red box highlights the first two rows, which are marked as 'CRITICAL'.

Severity	Plugin Name	Plugin Family	Count
CRITICAL	MS09-050: Microsoft Win...	Windows	1
CRITICAL	MS11-030: Vulnerability in...	Windows	1
HIGH	MS12-020: Vulnerabilities L...	Windows	1
MEDIUM	Microsoft Windows Remo...	Windows	1
MEDIUM	SMB Signing Required	Misc.	1
MEDIUM	SSL Certificate Cannot Be ...	General	1
MEDIUM	SSL Self-Signed Certificate	General	1
MEDIUM	Terminal Services Doesn't ...	Misc.	1
MEDIUM	Terminal Services Encrypti...	Misc.	1
LOW	SSL RC4 Cipher Suites Sup...	General	1

Scan Details:

- Name: Local Network
- Folder: My Scans
- Status: Completed
- Policy: NetworkScan_Policy
- Targets: 10.0.0.11
- Start time: Mon Jan 20 11:07:55 2014
- End time: Mon Jan 20 11:17:57 2014
- Elapsed: 10 minutes

Vulnerabilities Pie Chart:

- Info (Blue)
- Low (Green)
- Medium (Yellow)
- High (Orange)
- Critical (Red)

<http://www.tenable.com>

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Vulnerability Scanning Tool: GFI LanGuard

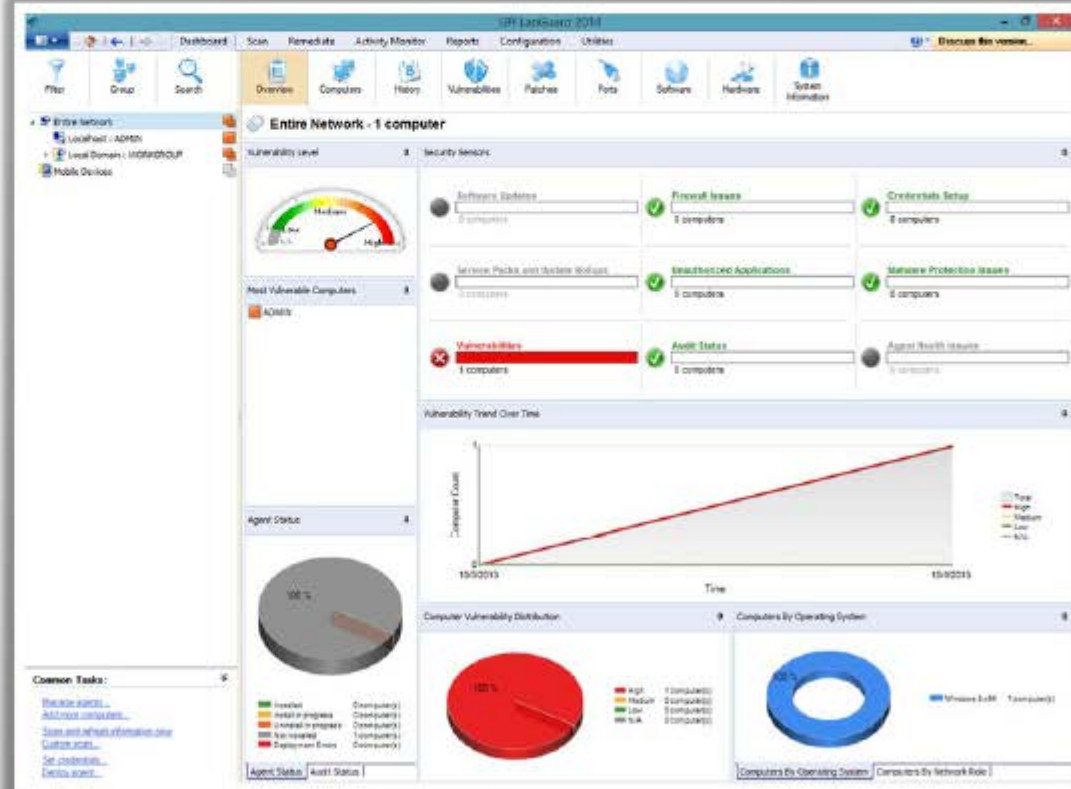


GFI LanGuard assists in **asset inventory**, change management, **risk analysis**, and proving compliance

Features

- Selectively creates **custom vulnerability checks**
- Identifies **security vulnerabilities** and takes remedial action
- Creates different types of **scans and vulnerability tests**
- Helps ensure third-party security applications offer **optimum protection**
- Performs **network device vulnerability checks**

<http://www.gfi.com>



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Vulnerability Scanning Tool: Qualys FreeScan



- Scans computers and apps on the Internet or in your network
- Tests websites and apps for **OWASP Top Risks and malware**



QUALYS FREE SCAN Welcome Vanessa
Thanks for choosing Qualys FreeScan. Using FreeScan you can quickly and easily verify the security of your business.

Back to Home Take the trial Vanessa Polya 3 scans remaining

Scan In Progress
http://www.mwtest.info/malware-demo-named/mwtest.html
Vulnerability Scan In progress
Web Application Scan In progress
Malware Detection In progress

OWASP Scan http://10.10.26.238
Summary: 116 pages impacted 1117 threats found
Threat summary: 264 vulnerabilities found
Patch report summary: No patches available
15 February 2013 at 09:00
View report

SCAP Scan 10.10.30.32
SCAP summary: 43 of 227 Rules are failing (18.94%)
Not Compliant
5 February 2013 at 06:58
View report

Scan on 02/14/2013 10.10.26.238
Summary: 203 vulnerabilities found
14 February 2013 at 16:43
View report

SCAP scan on 02/14/2013 10.10.30.32
SCAP summary: 43 of 227 Rules are failing (18.94%)
Not Compliant
14 February 2013 at 16:00
View report

OWASP scan Report on 02/14/2013 http://10.10.26.238
Summary: 116 pages impacted 1117 threats found
14 February 2013 at 11:40
View report

Vulnerability Audit
Identify network and web application vulnerabilities, including OWASP Top 10, and malware.

QUALYS FREE SCAN Welcome Vanessa
Thanks for choosing Qualys FreeScan. Using FreeScan you can quickly and easily verify the security of your business.

More Results Quick Tour Take the trial Vanessa Polya 3 scans remaining

View by: OWASP Report Patch Report **Threat Report** Print Report

Vulnerability Scan
External host vulnerability report

24 Vulnerabilities detected 7 High risk 1 Medium risk 1 Low risk 100 gathered

Malware Detection
Identify if malware is hosted on your website and served to your clients.

February 15, 2013 at 11:44
www.mwtest.info
Reason URL

Filter by severity levels
All OK Level 5 (25) Level 4 (10) Level 3 (15) Level 2 (0) Level 1 (0) Info (0)

All Scan Results 1 - 25 of 25

A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected

Item	Severity	Details
1	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
2	High	A Malicious Registry Change Was Detected
3	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
4	High	A Malicious File Write Was Detected
5	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
6	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
7	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
8	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
9	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
10	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
11	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
12	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
13	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
14	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
15	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
16	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
17	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
18	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
19	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
20	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
21	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
22	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
23	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected
24	High	A Malicious Process Launch Was Detected

Threat:
Upon visiting the Web page, a process launch was detected by the malware detection service. External process launches should never occur in normal Web browsing activity. This is an indication of malicious behavior. The process launched is noted in the Results section.

Impact:
N/A

Solution:
N/A

Results:
Upon visiting the Web page, a process launch was detected by the malware detection service. External process launches should never occur in normal Web browsing activity. This is an indication of malicious behavior.

<http://www.qualys.com>

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Network Vulnerability Scanners

**Retina CS**<http://www.beyondtrust.com>**OpenVAS**<http://www.openvas.org>**Core Impact Professional**<http://www.coresecurity.com>**Security Manager Plus**<http://www.manageengine.com>**MBSA**<http://www.microsoft.com>**Nexpose**<http://www.rapid7.com>**Shadow Security Scanner**<http://www.safety-lab.com>**SAINT**<http://www.saintcorporation.com>**Nsauditor Network Security Auditor**<http://www.nsauditor.com>**Security Auditor's Research Assistant (SARA)**<http://www-arc.com>

Vulnerability Scanning Tools for Mobile



Retina CS for Mobile



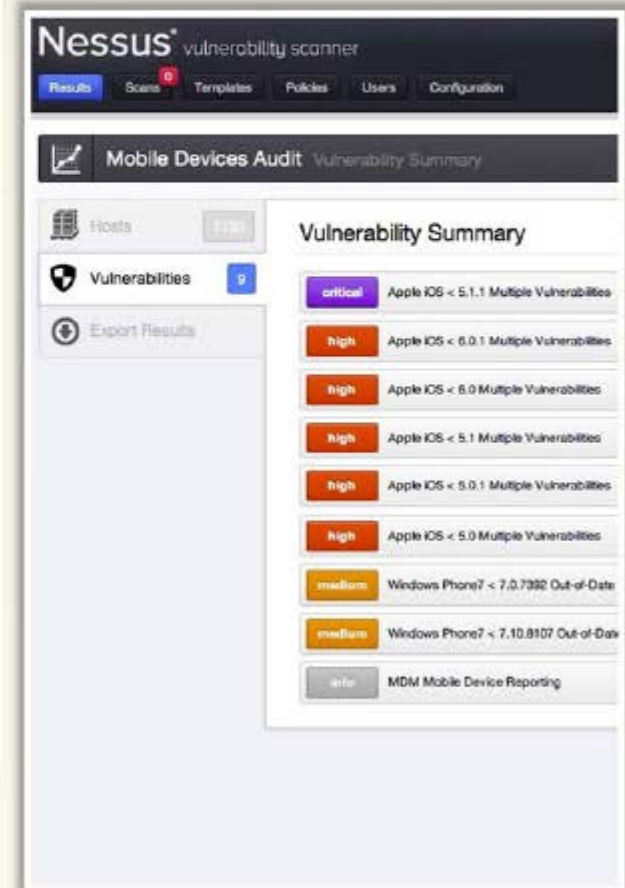
<http://www.beyondtrust.com>

SecurityMetrics MobileScan



<https://www.securitymetrics.com>

Nessus Vulnerability Scanner



<http://www.tenable.com>

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CEH Scanning Methodology



Check for Live Systems



Check for Open Ports

Scanning Beyond IDS



Banner Grabbing

Scan for Vulnerability



Draw Network Diagrams

Prepare Proxies

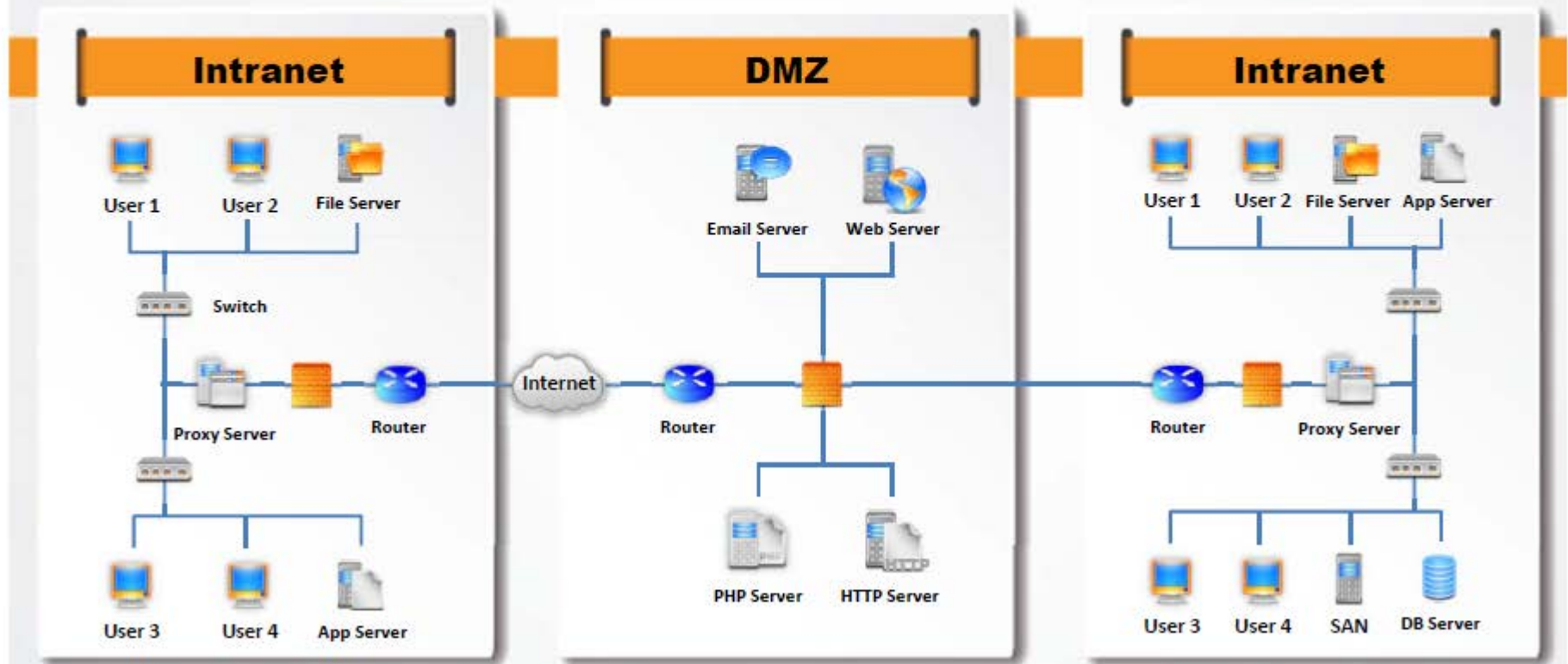


Scanning Pen Testing

Drawing Network Diagrams



- Drawing target's network diagram gives valuable information about the **network and its architecture** to an attacker
- Network diagram shows **logical or physical path** to a potential target



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Network Discovery Tool: Network Topology Mapper



Features

Network topology
discovery and mapping

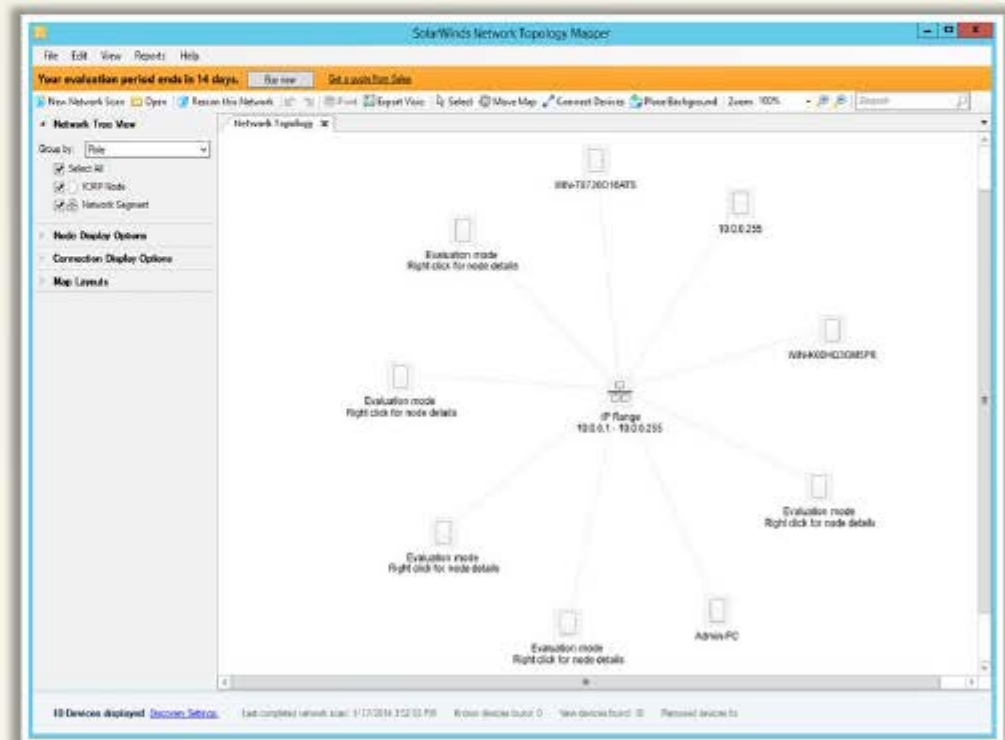
Export network
diagrams to Visio

Network mapping for
regulatory compliance

Multi-level network
discovery

Auto-detect changes to
network topology

Network Topology Mapper **discovers a network**
and **produces a comprehensive network diagram**



<http://www.solarwinds.com>

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Network Discovery Tools: OpManager and NetworkView



OpManager

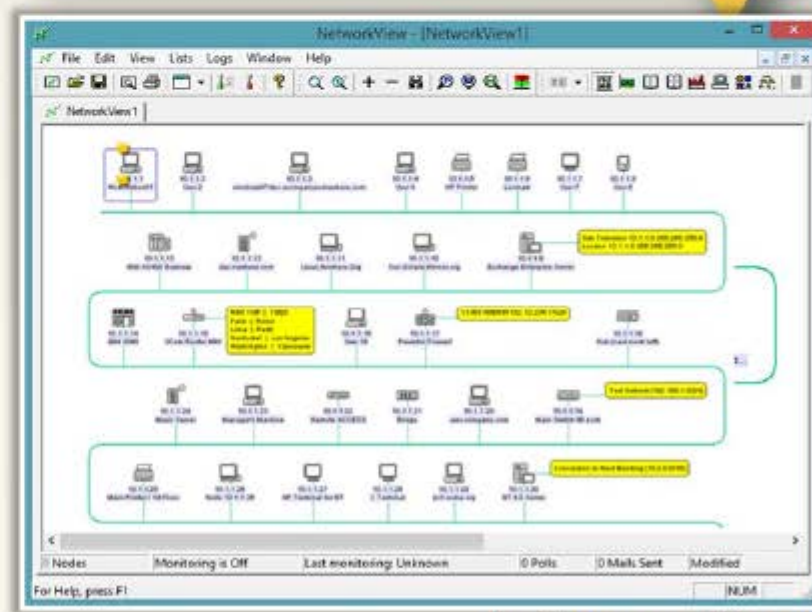
OpManager is a network monitoring software that offers advanced **fault and performance management** functionality across critical **IT resources** such as routers, WAN links, switches, firewalls, VoIP call paths, physical servers, etc.

NetworkView

- NetworkView is a **network discovery and management** tool for Windows
- Discover TCP/IP nodes and routes** using DNS, SNMP, ports, NetBIOS, and WMI



<http://www.manageengine.com>



<http://www.networkview.com>

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Network Discovery and Mapping Tools



The Dude

<http://www.mikrotik.com>



Switch Center Enterprise

<http://www.lan-secure.com>



LANState

<http://www.10-strike.com>



InterMapper

<http://www.intermapper.com>



Friendly Finger

<http://www.kilievich.com>



NetMapper

<http://www.opnet.com>



Ipsonar

<http://www.lumeta.com>



NetBrain Enterprise Suite

<http://www.netbraintech.com>



WhatsConnected

<http://www.whatsupgold.com>



Spiceworks-Network Mapper

<http://www.spiceworks.com>

Network Discovery Tools for Mobile



Net Master



<http://www.nutecapps.com>

Scany



<http://happymagenta.com>

Network "Swiss-Army-Knife"



<http://foobang.weebly.com>

CEH Scanning Methodology



Check for Live Systems



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Draw Network Diagrams

Prepare Proxies



Scanning Pen Testing

Proxy Servers



A proxy server is an application that can **serve as an intermediary** for connecting with other computers

Why Attackers Use Proxy Servers?



To hide the **source IP address** so that they can hack without any legal corollary

To **mask the actual source** of the attack by impersonating a fake source address of the proxy



To **remotely access intranets** and other **website resources** that are normally off limits

To **interrupt all the requests** sent by a user and transmit them to a third destination, hence victims will only be able to identify the proxy server address

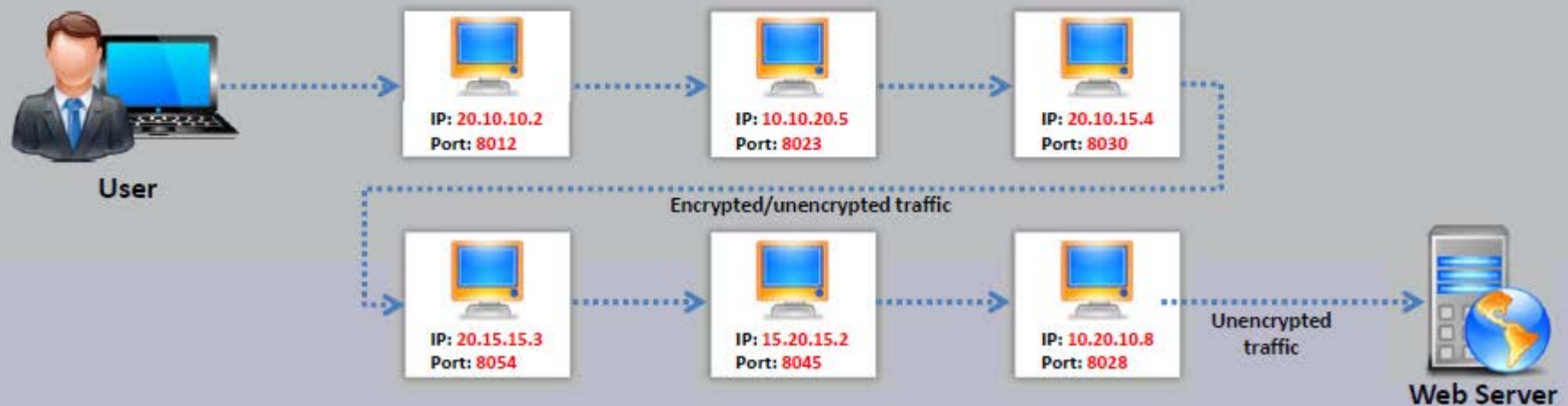


Attackers chain **multiple proxy servers** to avoid detection

Proxy Chaining

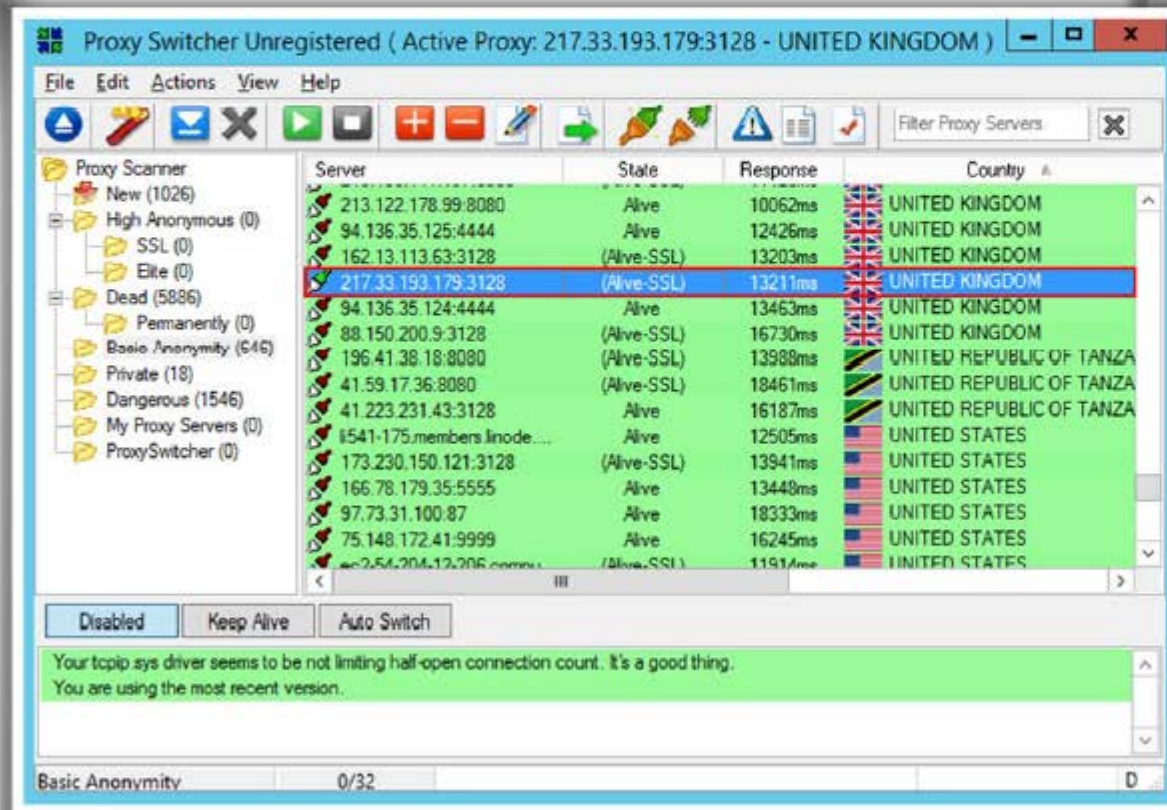


- 01 User requests a resource from the destination
- 02 Proxy client at the user's system connects to a proxy server and passes the request to proxy server
- 03 The proxy server strips the user's identification information and passes the request to next proxy server
- 04 This process is repeated by all the proxy servers in the chain
- 05 At the end unencrypted request is passed to the web server



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Proxy Tool: Proxy Switcher



Proxy Switcher
**hides your IP
address** from
the websites
you visit



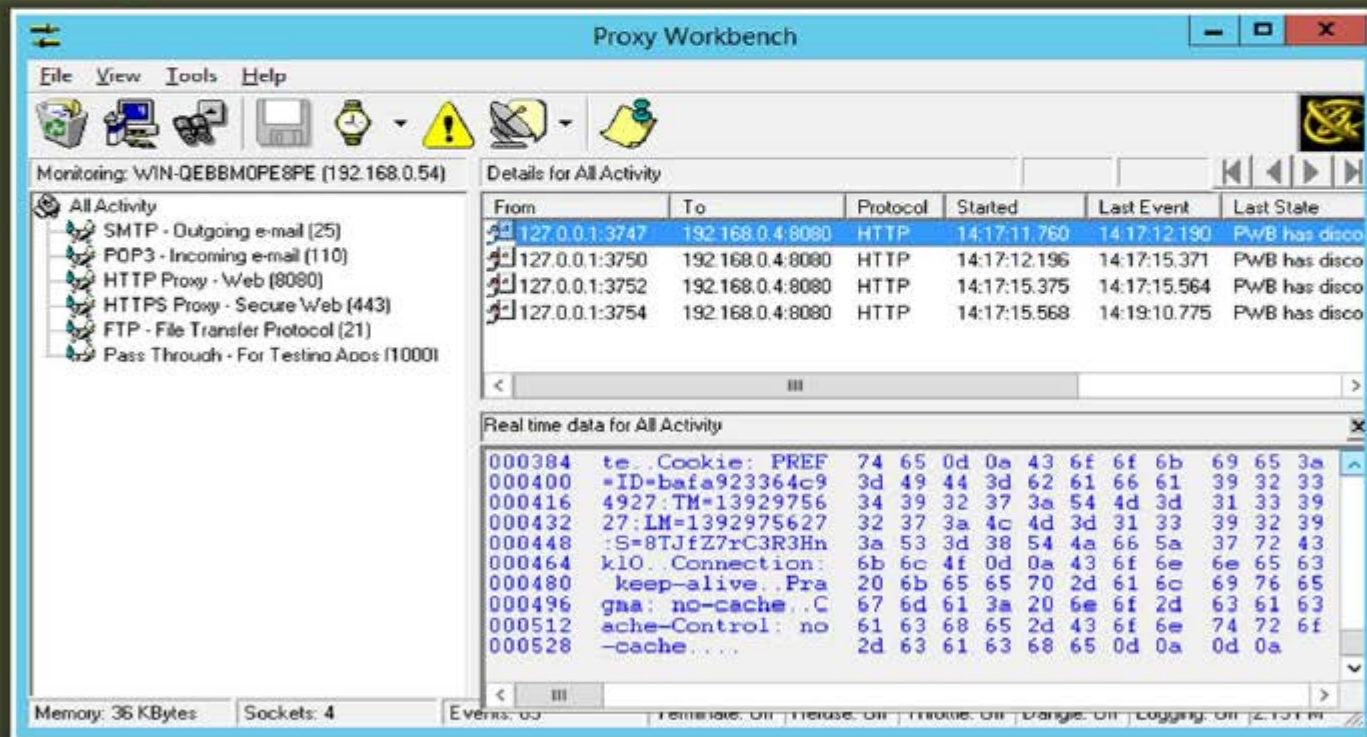
<http://www.proxyswitcher.com>



Proxy Tool: Proxy Workbench



Proxy Workbench is a proxy server that **displays data passing through it in real time**, allows you to drill into particular TCP/IP connections, view their history, save the data to a file, and view the socket connection diagram



<http://proxyworkbench.com>

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Proxy Tools: TOR and CyberGhost



Tor allows you to protect your **privacy** and defend yourself against **network surveillance** and **traffic analysis**

- **CyberGhost** allows you to protect your **online privacy**, surf **anonymously**, and access **blocked** or **censored** content
- It hides your IP and replaces it with one of your choice, allowing you to surf anonymously



<https://www.torproject.org>



<http://www.cyberghostvpn.com>

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Proxy Tools

**SocksChain**<http://ufasoft.com>**Fiddler**<http://www.telerik.com>**Burp Suite**<http://www.portswigger.net>**Proxy**<http://www.analogx.com>**Proxifier**<https://www.proxifier.com>**Protoport Proxy Chain**<http://www.protoport.com>**Proxy Tool Windows App**<http://webproxylist.com>**ProxyCap**<http://www.proxycap.com>**Charles**<http://www.charlesproxy.com>**CCProxy**<http://www.youngzsoft.net>

Proxy Tools for Mobile

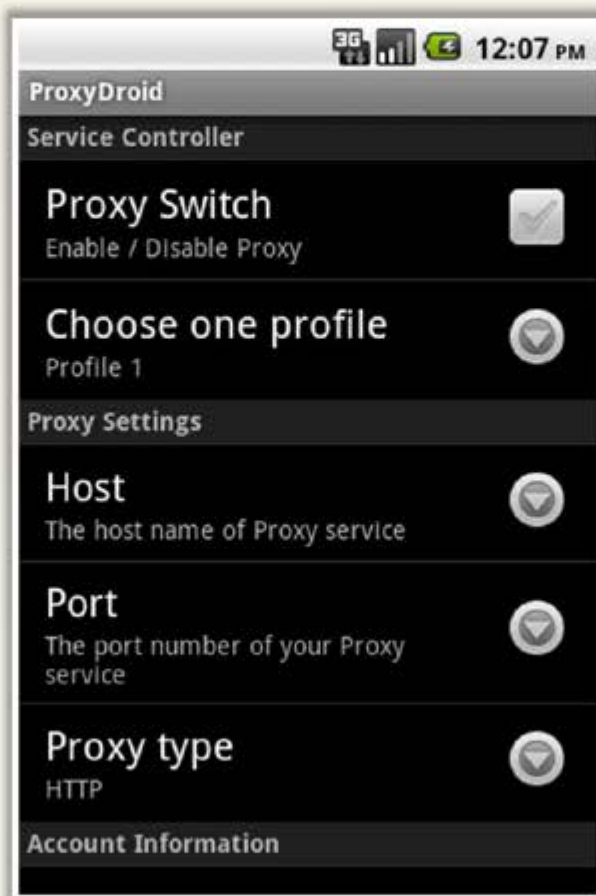


Proxy Browser for Android



<https://play.google.com>

ProxyDroid



<https://github.com>

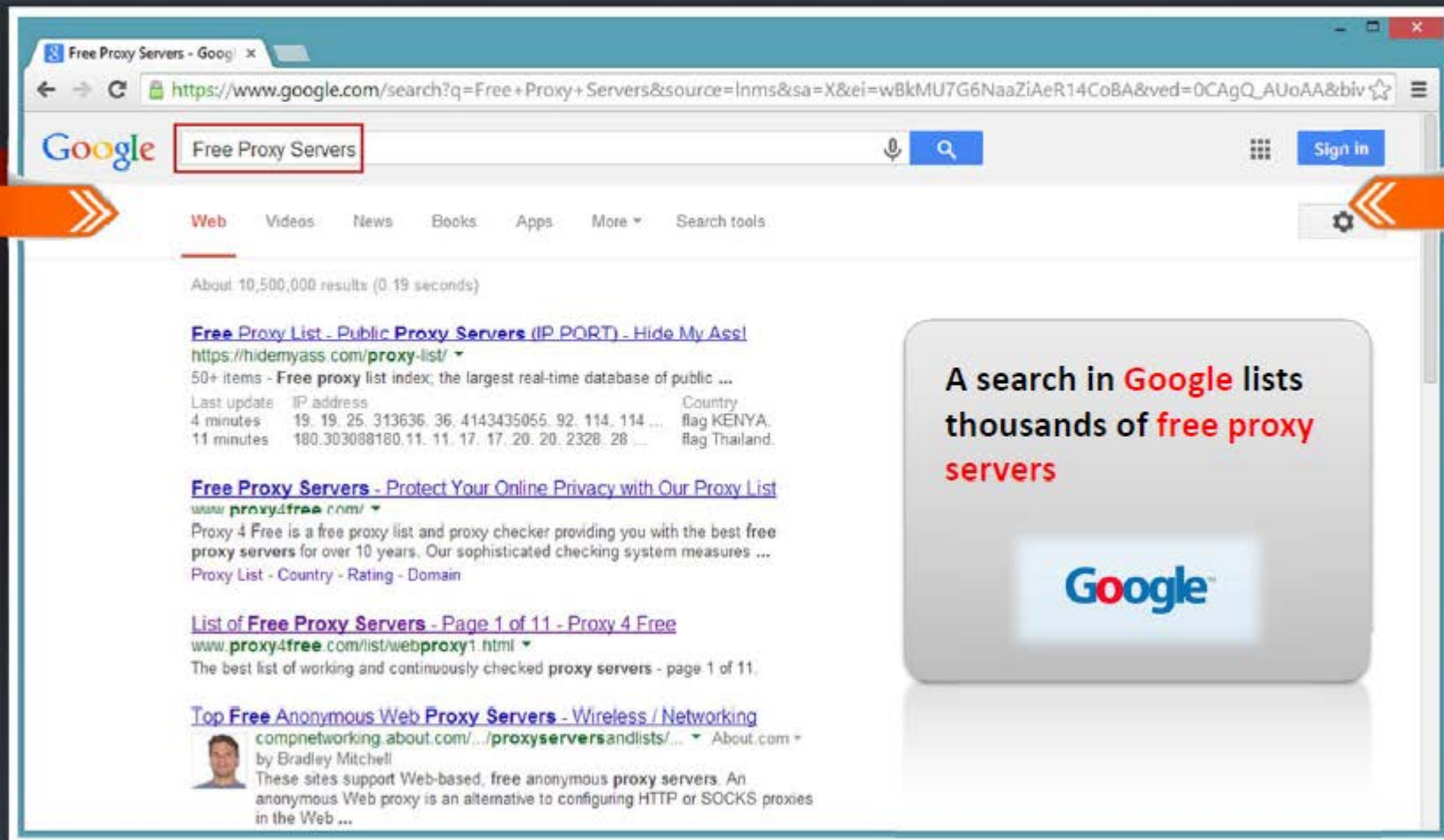
NetShade



<http://www.raynersw.com>

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Free Proxy Servers



Introduction to Anonymizers



An anonymizer **removes all the identifying information** from the user's computer while the user surfs the Internet

Anonymizers make **activity on the Internet untraceable**

Anonymizers allow you to **bypass Internet censors**

Why use Anonymizer?

Privacy and anonymity

Protects from online attacks



Access restricted content

Bypass IDS and Firewall rules

Censorship Circumvention

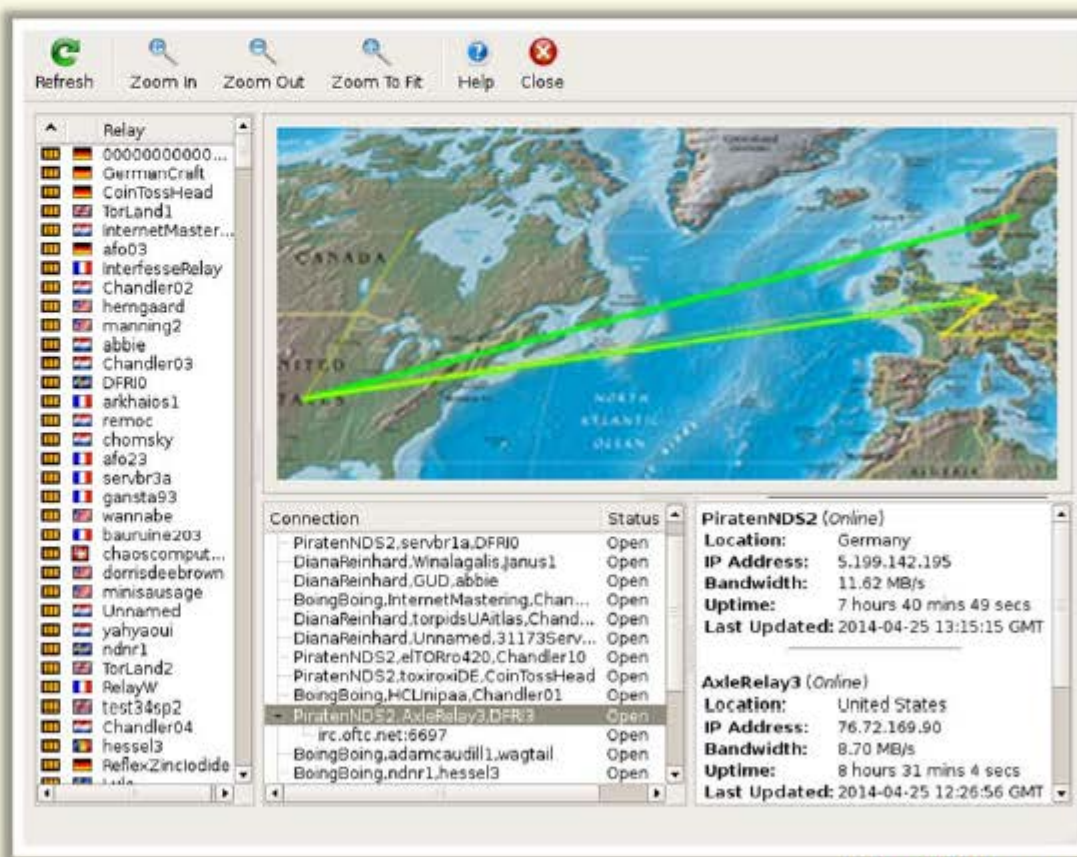
Tool: Tails



Tails is a **live operating system**, that user can start on any computer from a DVD, USB stick, or SD card

It aims at preserving privacy and anonymity and helps you to:

- Use the **Internet anonymously and circumvent censorship**
- Leave no trace** on the computer
- Use **state-of-the-art cryptographic tools** to encrypt files, emails and instant messaging



<https://tails.boum.org>

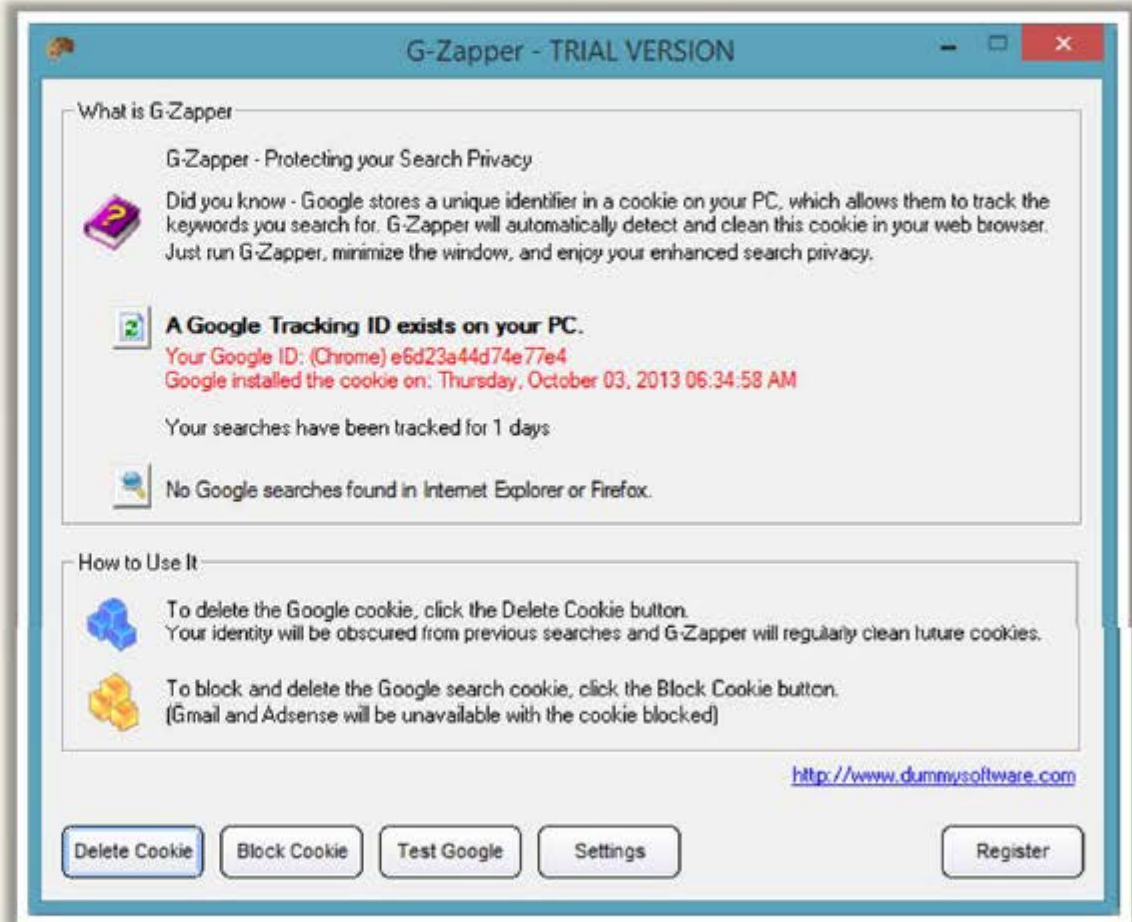
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G-Zapper



G-Zapper

- Google sets a cookie on user's system with a **unique identifier** that enables them to track user's web activities such as:
 - Search Keywords and habits
 - Search results
 - Websites visited
- Information from Google cookies can be used as **evidence** in a court of law



<http://www.dummysoftware.com>

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Anonymizers

**Proxify**<http://proxify.com>**Guardster**<http://www.guardster.com>**Psiphon**<http://psiphon.ca>**Spotflux**<http://www.spotflux.com>**Anonymous Web Surfing Tool**<http://www.anonymous-surfing.com>**Ultrasurf**<https://ultrasurf.us>**Hide Your IP Address**<http://www.hideyouripaddress.net>**Head Proxy**<http://www.headproxy.com>**Anonymizer Universal**<http://www.anonymizer.com>**Hope Proxy**<http://www.hopeproxy.com>

Anonymizers for Mobile

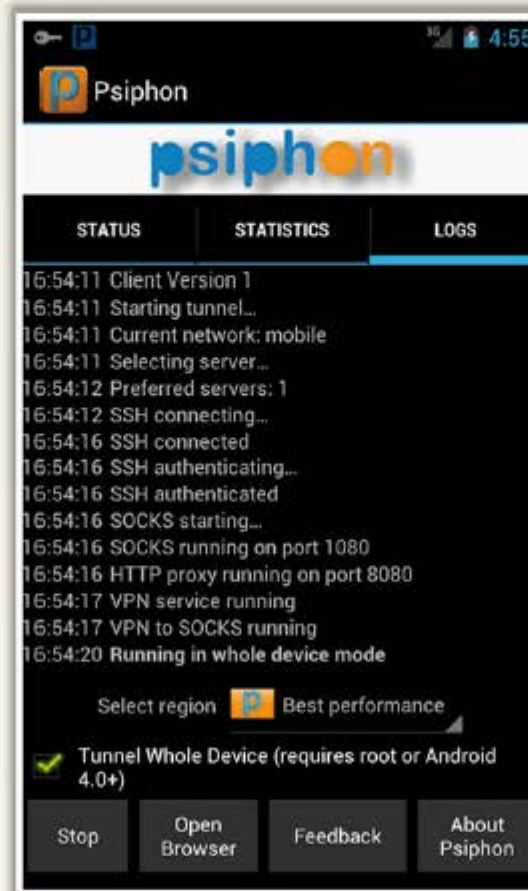


Orbot



<https://guardianproject.info>

Psiphon



<https://s3.amazonaws.com>

OpenDoor



<https://itunes.apple.com>

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Spoofing IP Address



- IP spoofing refers to **changing source IP addresses** so that the attack **appears to be come from someone else**
- When the victim replies to the address, it goes back to the **spoofed address** and not to the **attacker's real address**



You will not be able to complete the three-way handshake and open a successful TCP connection with spoofed IP addresses

IP Spoofing Detection Techniques:

Direct TTL Probes



01

Send packet to host of suspect spoofed packet that triggers reply and compare TTL with suspect packet; if the **TTL in the reply is not the same** as the packet being checked, it is a spoofed packet

02

This technique is successful when attacker is in a **different subnet** from victim



Sending a packet with
spoofed 10.0.0.5 IP – TTL 13



Sending a packet to 10.0.0.5 IP
Reply from real 10.0.0.5 IP – TTL 25



Note: Normal traffic from one host can vary TTLs depending on traffic patterns

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IP Spoofing Detection Techniques:

IP Identification Number

**01**

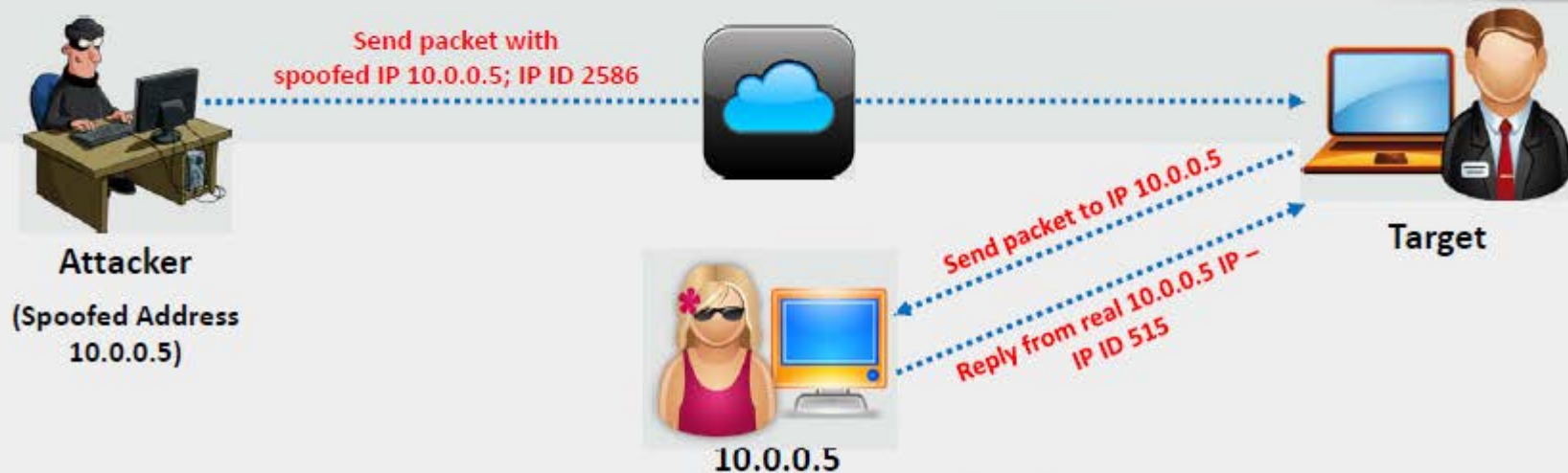
Send probe to host of suspect spoofed traffic that triggers reply and **compare IP ID** with suspect traffic

02

If IP IDs are **not in the near value** of packet being checked, suspect traffic is spoofed

03

This technique is successful even if the attacker is in the **same subnet**



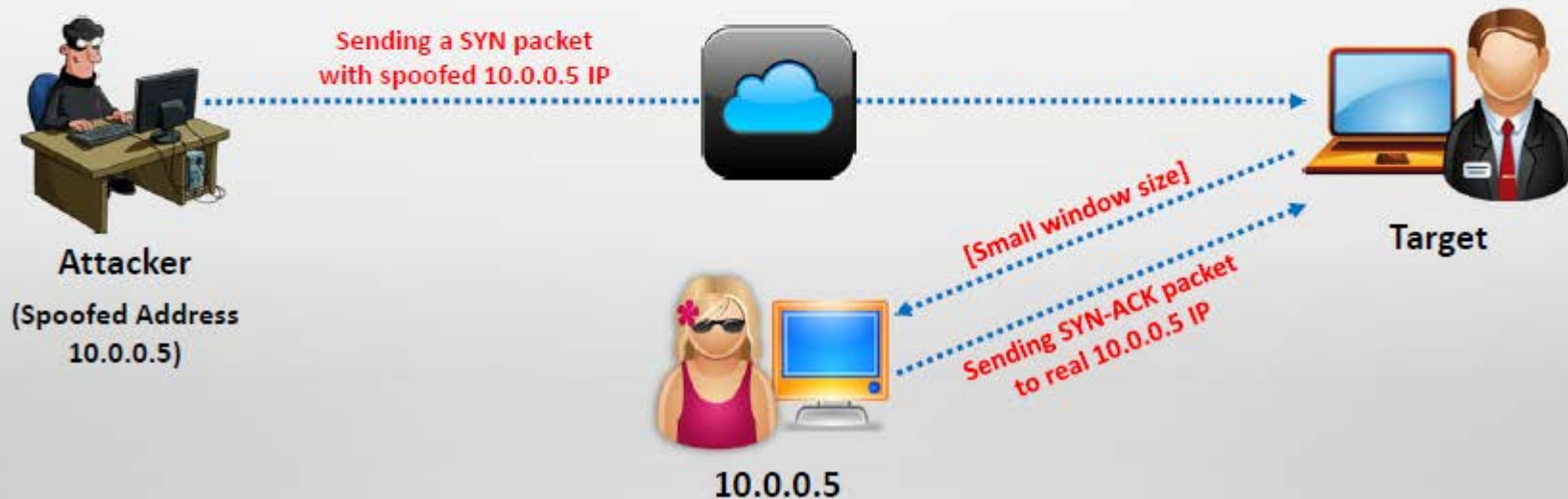
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IP Spoofing Detection Techniques:

TCP Flow Control Method



- Attackers sending spoofed TCP packets, will not receive the **target's SYN-ACK packets**
- Attackers cannot therefore be responsive to change in the congestion window size
- When received traffic continues after a window size is exhausted, most probably the **packets are spoofed**



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IP Spoofing Countermeasures



Encrypt all network traffic using cryptographic network protocols such as IPsec, TLS, SSH, and HTTPS

Use random initial sequence number to prevent IP spoofing attacks based on sequence number spoofing

Use multiple firewalls providing multi-layered depth of protection

Ingress Filtering: Use routers and firewalls at your network perimeter to filter incoming packets that appear to come from an internal IP address

Do not rely on **IP-based authentication**

Egress Filtering: Filter all outgoing packets with an invalid local IP address as source address

CEH Scanning Methodology



Check for Live Systems



Check for Open Ports

Scanning Beyond IDS



Banner Grabbing

Scan for Vulnerability



Draw Network Diagrams

Prepare Proxies



Scanning Pen Testing

Scanning Pen Testing



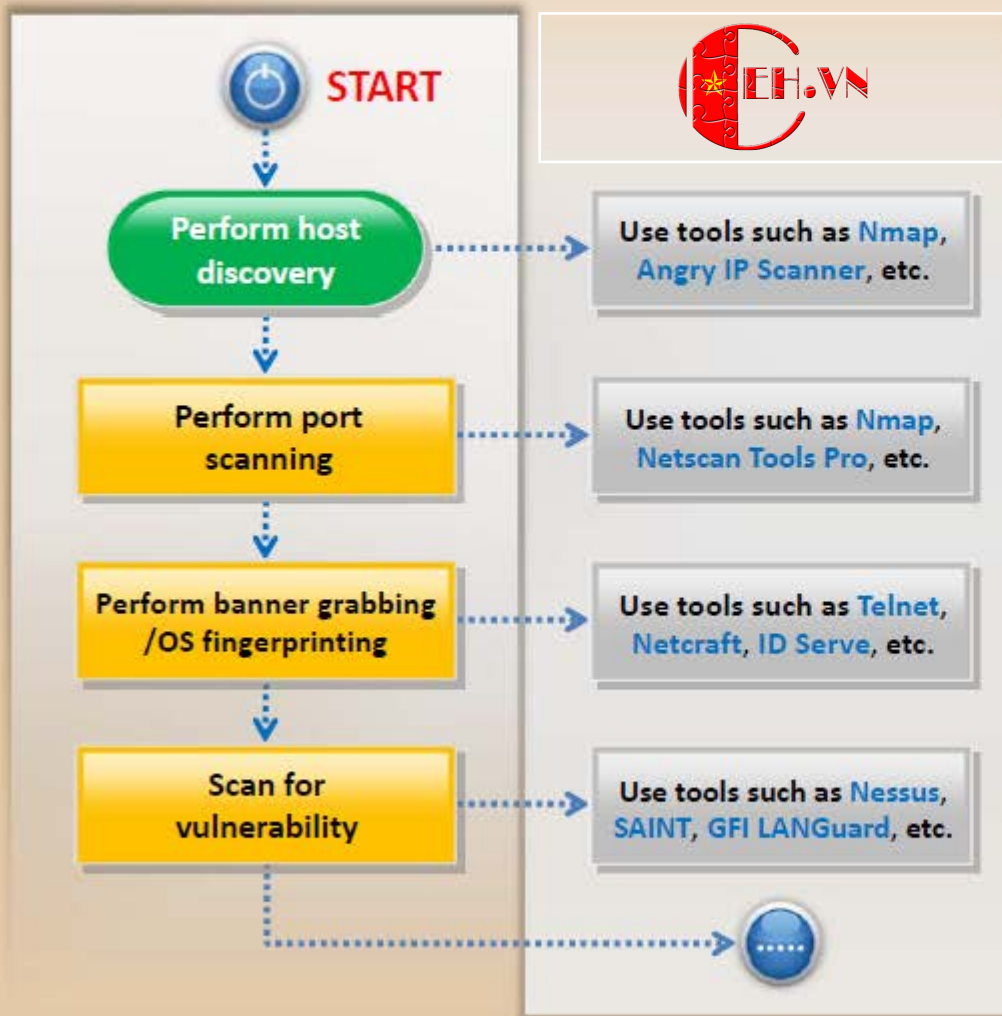
- Pen testing a network for scanning vulnerabilities determines the network's **security posture** by identifying **live systems**, discovering **open ports**, associating **services** and grabbing **system banners** to simulate a network hacking attempt
- The penetration testing report will help **system administrators** to:



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Scanning Pen Testing

(Cont'd)

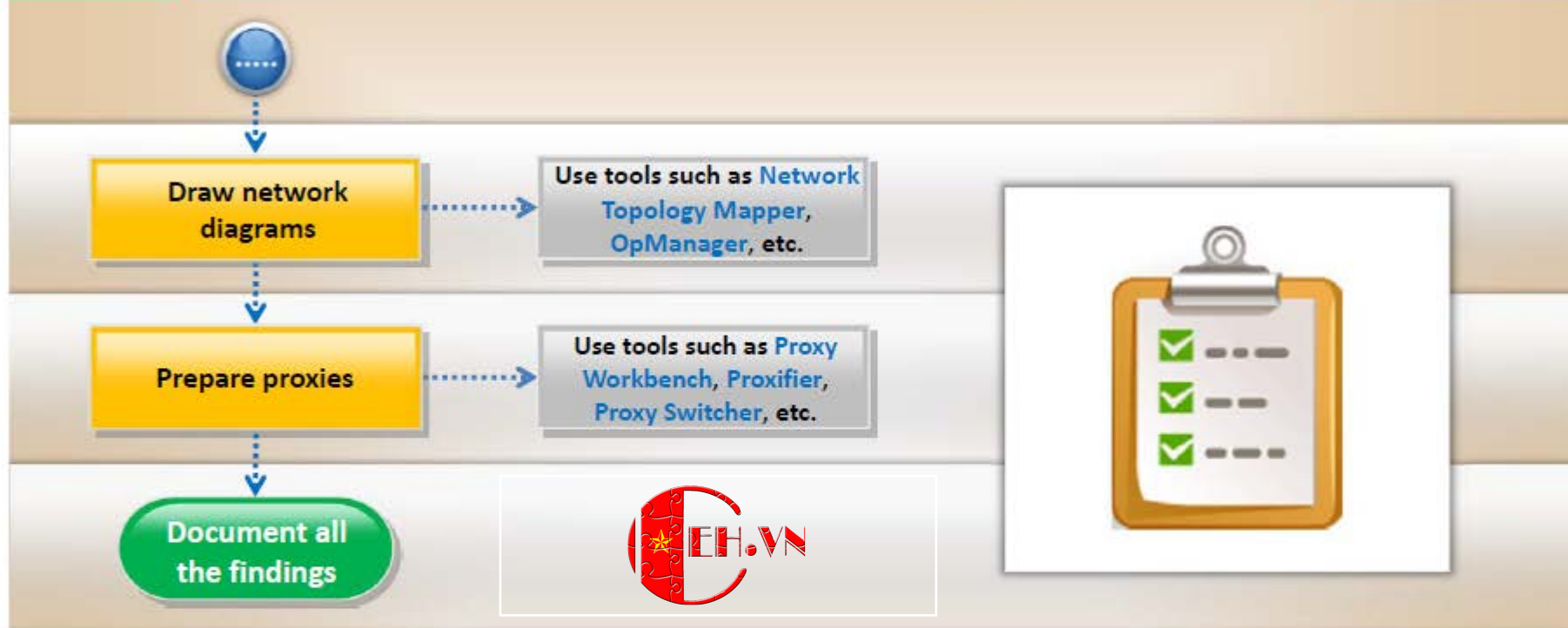


- Check for the live hosts using tools such as **Nmap**, **Angry IP Scanner**, **SolarWinds Engineer's toolset**, **Colasoft Ping Tool**, etc.
- Check for open ports using tools such as **Nmap**, **Netscan Tools Pro**, **SuperScan**, **PRTG Network Monitor**, **Net Tools**, etc.
- Perform banner grabbing/OS fingerprinting using tools such as **Telnet**, **Netcraft**, **ID Serve**, etc.
- Scan for vulnerabilities using tools such as **Nessus**, **GFI LANGuard**, **SAINT**, **Core Impact Professional**, **Retina CS Management**, **MBSA**, etc.



Scanning Pen Testing

(Cont'd)



- Draw network diagrams of the vulnerable hosts using tools such as **Network Topology Mapper**, **OpManager**, **NetworkView**, **The Dude**, **FriendlyFinger**, etc.
- Prepare proxies using tools such as **Proxy Workbench**, **Proxifier**, **Proxy Switcher**, **SocksChain**, **TOR**, etc.
- Document all the findings

Module Summary



- ❑ The objective of scanning is to discover live systems, active/running ports, the operating systems, and the services running on the network
- ❑ Attacker determines the live hosts from a range of IP addresses by sending ICMP ECHO requests to multiple hosts
- ❑ Attackers use various scanning techniques to bypass firewall rules and logging mechanism, and hide themselves as usual network traffic
- ❑ Banner grabbing or OS fingerprinting is the method to determine the operating system running on a remote target system
- ❑ Drawing target's network diagram gives valuable information about the network and its architecture to an attacker
- ❑ A proxy server is an application that can serve as an intermediary for connecting with other computers
- ❑ A chain of proxies can be created to evade a traceback to the attacker

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